

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

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VOL. XVIII.—No. 22.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.



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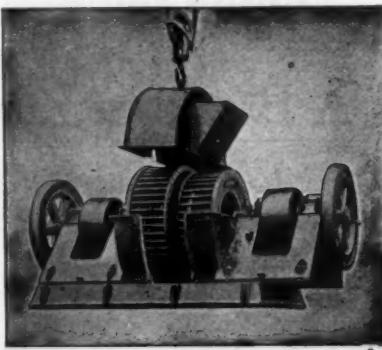
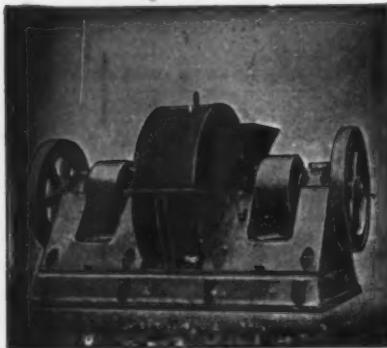
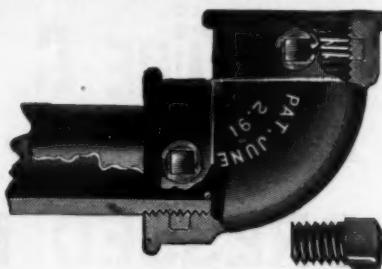
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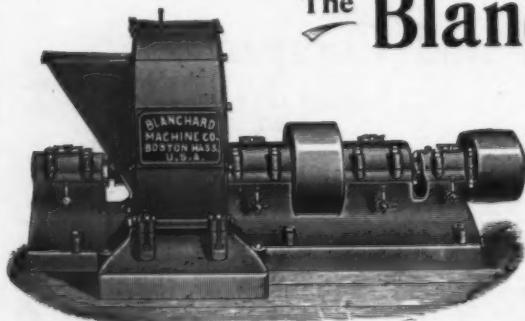
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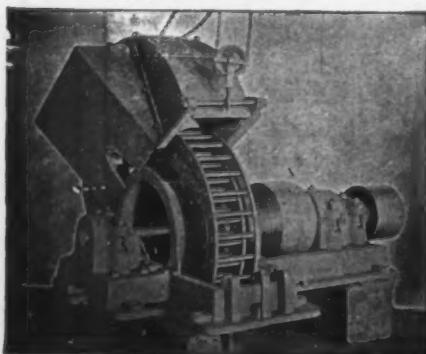
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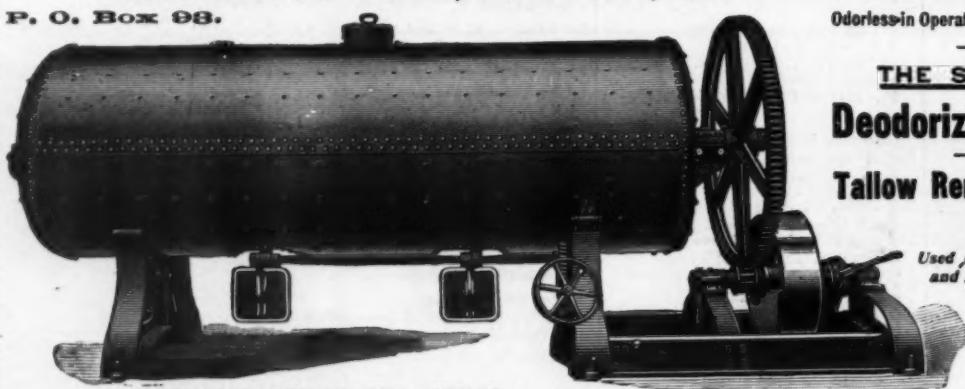
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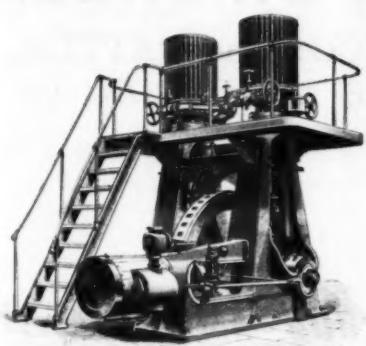
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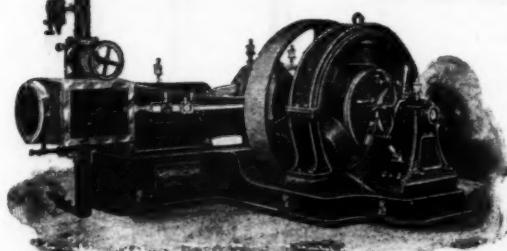
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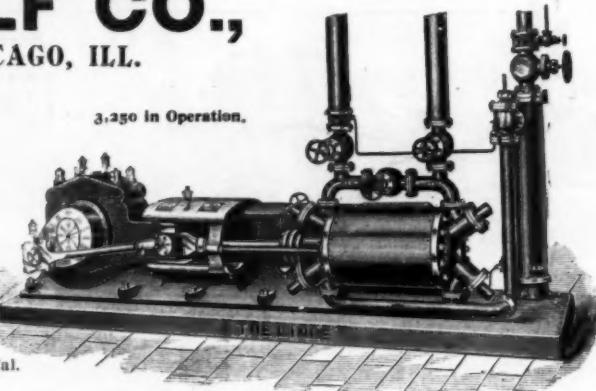
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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IN SUSPENSE.

Another week of suspense has passed. The final decision so urgently wished for was again postponed. The utter lack of preparation even for a war against a third-rate power made itself felt all through, and more than ever. Fortunately, however, the American Government appears at last to have come to a full understanding of the situation. While we may figure to some extent on the political and financial troubles of Spain, and on her inability to withstand a prolonged strain, the possibility of further complications necessitates quick and decisive action, especially at this season. We may indeed congratulate ourselves that the imposing strength of this nation and exceptionally favorable crop conditions prevent any serious damage from the protracted suspense. Business is naturally and quite extensively suffering in all branches that are not directly fostered by war measures. But it is generally understood that the final outcome will be satisfactory and that we may confidently expect an unusually prosperous development as soon as the present suspense will be overcome. The sooner the better.

MUNICIPAL MEAT INSPECTION.

The municipal authorities of New Orleans proudly boast that the system of meat inspection now in operation there cannot be excelled for efficiency by any other city in the country. We are aware that New Orleans has been working intelligently on this problem for many years and that the system decided upon has been found satisfactory is doubtless a matter for congratulation.

Municipal meat inspection is an excellent thing, but in many cities where ordinances exist and where well paid officials are appointed to enforce them the idea is not carried out and the existence, or supposed existence, of the system, has no other basis than to provide sinecure positions for political heelers.

Members of the meat trade are not always favorable to the inspection idea, because it imposes certain restrictions that are sometimes inconvenient, as possibly some of our friends in New Orleans have discovered. But in the face of all this we can readily understand that when a system of meat inspection is established in the interest of public health, and is conducted without any of the elements of political partisanship or without reference to politics whatever, in short, as a business affair, and is thereby effective, we feel confident that it must result in benefit to the trade.

It seems safe to say that the more safeguards that are thrown around the killing of cattle, sheep and hogs, and the sale of product, particularly in warm climates, the more confidence is there by the consumer, and the greater the disposition to consume. Where there is no inspection and where climatic influences are such as to readily affect meats, we can easily understand an inclination in the direction of lessened meat consumption in favor of other kinds of food. An intelligent, well maintained inspection-system, however, gives a guarantee to the consumer, and consequently more trade to the butcher and those from whom he buys.

As the New Orleans system of inspection is held to be a model, we gladly publish in our news columns to-day the various rules and ordinances under which it is conducted, fully satisfied that they will be exceedingly interesting to our readers.

RETAILING ON SUNDAY.

The question as to the right of butchers to retail meat on Sundays has often been discussed, but we cannot say that we recall a case where the matter had been put to the test in a court of law. We have now before us, however, particulars of a case which came before a Judge in Denver, Col.

The complaint was filed under a city ordinance which makes it unlawful "to keep open any butcher shop, meat market, or expose for sale any meats, game, poultry, or other provisions, on Sunday."

In the course of his remarks, the presiding judge said: "That man needs one day in seven for rest there is no doubt. The only question is whether the city has the right to make the observance of that day arbitrary. If they did they had a perfect right to make a man close up his business on Wednesday, or any other day they chose. The making of Sunday a special day for closing all business was all a matter of public sentiment. The day is no better than any other. All that sets it apart from the other days of the week is the fact that Christians have chosen it as the day on which they shall meet to worship, and public sentiment has decreed that business shall cease on that day."

The judge said further that the State had regulated the selling of intoxicating liquor on the Sabbath. Having designated one form of business it would seem that it had left all others free. He expressed it as conviction that he could overturn the ordinance; that it could not stand and could not be valid. But he said he would uphold the ordinance. He believed it his duty to make such a finding. He also believed that if the ordinance is not valid, it is right, because such observance is needed. He wanted to be technically right also. Therefore he said he would make the defendant's fine large enough so he could take an appeal. It was placed at \$50.

The case referred to has been appealed, and the result will doubtless be watched for with considerable interest. The judge, whose comments we quoted above, seemed to place the sale of liquor on Sunday and the sale of meats as being kindred questions, whereas they are totally different, one being according to all State laws, a police regulation, and necessarily regarded as such. In the case of meats the prohibition of sales on Sundays is simply a relic of Puritanical blue laws. Public sentiment may properly be against the maintenance of business throughout the entire of Sunday, but butchers, so far as we know, do not want to keep open for the whole day, but merely for a few hours in the forenoon. Even these few hours are for the benefit of customers whose ice box facilities are not sufficient to keep meat over the Sabbath.

"The National Provisioner," under its present management will never indulge in the deceptive luxury of an affidavit perjurer about circulation. But anybody who is bona fide and entitled to information is invited to inspect our books and to find verification of the statement that "The National Provisioner" PRINTS and CIRCULATES CONTINUALLY a GREAT many MORE copies than all other papers in the same trade COMBINED.

VICTORY FOR OLEO.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting at Washington, that convictions under the oleomargarine laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire were invalid, and the laws unconstitutional, immediately following the other decisions cited in these columns last week, have been received with considerable gratification by the trade.

These decisions have been a long time coming, in fact, so long that many people thought that the oleo manufacturers had some time ago given up the fight and accepted the inevitable. The cause of right and justice, however, is seldom abandoned without a battle to the end, and those who imagined that the butterine manufacturing industry has been dead, or even sleeping, now know that they have been hugging a fond delusion, and that the business to-day has a brighter future than ever it had before.

"The National Provisioner" rejoices at this, for no other paper in the country has so persistently, consistently and everlasting maintained the legitimacy of the margarine industry and battled in that direction than has this paper. From the very start we realized and contended that every law formulated and passed by State Legislatures to hamper the industry, to stop it or to place restrictions of such a character on the manufacture of oleo products as to practically drive manufacturers out of the business was unconstitutional. The correctness of our position is now clearly proven by the highest tribunal in the country, and the right of every manufacturer in the land has been vindicated and an important ruling dealing with the question of interstate commerce has been given.

In the cases passed upon by the Supreme Court, Judge Peckham announced the opinion. There were three of the cases from Pennsylvania, and one from New Hampshire. In Pennsylvania certain persons were prosecuted in the State courts on the charge of violating the State law prohibiting the introduction of oleomargarine, so-called, into the State.

The trial court held the law to be invalid under the Federal Constitution on the ground that it infringed the provision in regard to interstate commerce. The State Supreme Court reversed this decision, holding the law to be constitutional.

The opinion handed down by Justice Peckham reverses the ruling of the State Supreme Court and sustains the trial court, holding the convictions to be invalid because the law is in contravention of the Federal Constitution.

In the New Hampshire case the same question as in the Pennsylvania case was involved, the laws of the two States being substantially identical. In New Hampshire the law provides that when the product is colored pink there shall be no prohibition, but this unjust and absurd piece of sumptuary legislation was very properly characterized by the learned Judge as a "mere evasion," and in this case also the Court reversed the decision of the State Supreme Court.

These decisions are a blow from the shoulder to oleophobia. The cow butter men and their champions have had the upper hand for a long time. Their warfare has been most uncalled for and unjust, as has every law which has been passed in their favor. The majority of every legislature is composed of country members, and it is through these wiseacres, always desirous to conserve the wishes of their pastoral friends, that anti-oleo laws have been passed.

Our agricultural contemporaries have sought to convey the impression that "The National Provisioner" has antagonized agricultural interests by its position on the oleo

question, but we care little for these efforts to place us in a false position, for our attitude is not alone sustained by as high an authority as the Supreme Court of the United States, but by an opinion given by so eminent an authority as the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, late Secretary of Agriculture, than whom agricultural interests have no more intelligent or consistent champion.

We have held that butterine should be sold for what it is, and under no false pretence, and on this point we have not changed our views, but our farmer friends and those who have sided with them in their unholy crusade have formulated legislation that prescribed that butterine should be colored pink, blue, etc., and that all kinds of nonsensical rules be followed in marketing it. The absurdities of the several laws were apparent to every one, but the idea of the oleophobists was that these very restrictions were primarily intended to drive the industry out of existence, and in this they succeeded to a great extent.

It would be premature to surmise now what the effect of the Supreme Court decision will be but we can readily understand that it means the end of a most unwarranted attack upon an entirely legitimate industry. It is safe to say that the constitutionality of every anti-oleo law in the country will be put to the test.

GOVERNMENT AID.

The Canadians are reducing the butter business to a science and are procuring ample aid from their Government in order to do so. The latter, through the Agricultural Department, is encouraging the building of cold storage houses in connection with creameries, and offers as an inducement a bonus of \$50 toward the construction of each suitable storage house, and \$25 a year for two years thereafter. This is certainly giving assistance of the most tangible kind and of a character which cannot but be beneficial. It has been aid of this kind that has built up the Danish packing industry and most of our readers know how that has developed in the past ten years.

A little girl died recently near Hagerstown, Md., from the effects of swallowing some coloring intended to be used in the preparation of cow butter. Yet the very people who use such nostrums are among those who insisted that butterine be colored pink, etc. What humbugs stand behind legislation at times.

Our hearty congratulations to Mr. Kirk B. Armour, of Kansas City, on the formation of the Armour legion for participation in the war against Spain. With Armour beef on its bones, the legion will be armor-clad and proof against all comers.

We have to thank our friends for many congratulatory letters received in the past week commendatory of the accuracy of our information on the markets generally, particularly at a period when the unexpected is so much looked for.

Havana has been living for months on dried beef from Argentina. No wonder the rainy season in Cuba has commenced.

We can now look for a great outburst of indignation from our agricultural contemporaries about the oleo decisions.

The quarantine question is a vexatious matter among cattlemen in some of the Western States just now. We wonder if absolute quietness will ever prevail among cattlemen.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

PROVISIONS.—The market for the day has been feebly fluctuating. Its temper has been good outside of a little manipulation, and the changes in prices have been small. The packers were the main sellers, and as reported, mainly Cudahy, while the receipts of hogs were moderate only. The close shows declines of 15@22 on pork, 15 points on lard and 7@10 points on ribs. Prices are quoted elsewhere in this publication. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 6.35, city steam at 6.

TALLOW.—There had been an advance on city in hogsheads to 4 3-16 on one sale of a special lot of 50 hds., for France at that, while the contract deliveries for the week, amounting to 230 hds., will go in at 4 3-16, instead of 4. However, other melters are offering to sell at 4%, without getting bids. There have been sales of 300 tcs. city, edible grade, at 4%.

COTTONSEED OIL.—There is more activity on wants of the compound lard refiners, and a stronger market, with sales of 2,000 bbls. prime yellow on the spot at 26; 500 bbls. ditto, for delivery in early June, at 26, and 1,000 bbls. for July delivery at 26½. The close showed further sellers of spot lots at 26.

OLEO STEARINE weaker; offered at 6% here and at 6½ at Chicago.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.—The stock market was decidedly strong in the morning hours and some issues advanced shortly. In the last hour prices showed the effects of realizing and the bears were encouraged to attack values, producing some smart declines. The close was steady at fresh recoveries.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 27—3:45 P. M.—Exchange closing.—Beef dull; extra India mess, 75s.; prime mess, 68s. 9d. Pork dull; prime mess fine Western, 57s. 6d.; prime mess medium Western, 52s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb. 33s.; Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb. 33s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb. 34s.; long clear middles light, 35 to 36 lb. 34s.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb. 32s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb. 33s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb. 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb. dull, 26s. Lard—Prime Western dull, 31s. 6d. Cheese dull; American finest white, 38s.; American finest colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 21s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady, 16s. 9d.

CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION COMPANY, LTD.

London, May 14.—Yesterday the annual meeting of the above company was held at the offices, 30 Moorgate street, E. C. Mr. C. Ashworth presided. The chairman said the audited accounts of the American Company, for the year ending April 1 last, showed that the profit and loss account, the balance of which March 31, 1897, was \$419,609, after payment of the interest on the debentures, and the two dividends paid during the year, was now reduced to \$348,930, out of which the American Company had declared a dividend, which enabled the London Company to pay the half-yearly preference dividend on April 30, and permitted them to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares of 4s. per share for the half-year, less income tax. The surplus account remained at what it was last year, \$188,756. The company regretted to learn of the retirement, because of ill-health, of Mr. Dee, president of the American Company, but was pleased that he still remained as a director.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships are quoted at about \$175, at which sales have been made.

Visitors at the Exchange: G. M. Shaw, Toledo, Ohio; J. P. Moore, Seneca Falls; J. A. Arbogast, J. E. Jones, H. H. Peters, E. W. Baker, Frank Hardow and John T. Sickel, Chicago.

Proposed for membership: Emerson Willard Gould, Jr., by Willis J. Burt; Edward L. Miller, by R. O. Sherwood; Arthur Bloch, by C. D. Moulton; Andrew Cullen, by Kenneth John Muir, and Henry L. Little, by Eugene W. Paige.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

UNPRECEDENTED EXPORT MOVEMENTS FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR—STEADY ENORMOUS CASH DEMANDS—STATISTICALLY THE POSITION IS REMARKABLY ENCOURAGING—LITTLE DOUBT OF SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER PRICES BEFORE LONG—MEANWHILE THE MARKET WILL BE MANIPULATED TO GET IN HOGS CHEAP AND TO SHAKE OUT THE LONG INTEREST.

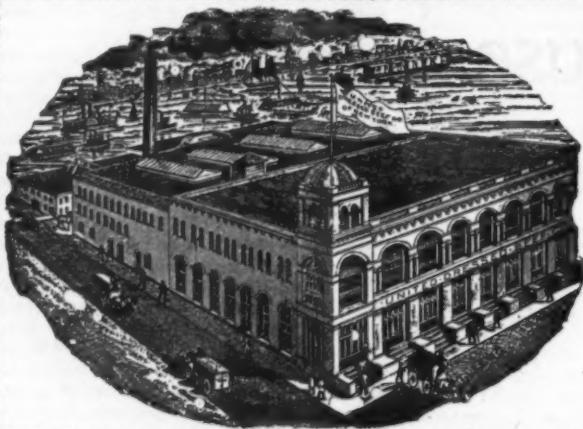
We remarked in our previous publication that the "market was in good position for manipulation," and the situation this week has borne out just that feature and little beyond it. It could not have been expected that permanency would have been given this month to the substantially advanced prices that had occurred in the excited speculation previously. The packers realize that the products are bound to go up in a marked way before the new packing season, but they are against lending their efforts that way; naturally so just now, while they would only jump in to take the lead in an upward movement as they found the outside interest bidding the market away from them. It had been spurts of this outside buying that had latterly sent the market prematurely to outside figures, but prematurely only in the sense that the packers are not ready, will probably not be ready for two or three weeks yet, to allow the situation to get the full effects from its highly favorable statistical position, in the moderate stocks and the productions being exported in excess of their present outputs. We know that there are people in the trade who think that prices are high enough, for a while at least, while they are doubtful as well of any further material advance. But looking upon the position all around we can see nothing but highly encouraging developments for the outcome of positively better figures, although possibly a little delay in reaching them, or as the supplies of hogs may turn up liberal, with the impression that the next two or three weeks' supplies of hogs will take more attention of packers than the advancing permanently of the prices of the products. In our opinion, there is only one feature that could develop to modify views over values of the products, and that would be in the breaking out of yellow fever in the South again this summer. There has been an impression that lower corn prices has had something to do with the reaction in hog products this week, and which have come about through a slackening up of export trading and permitting the grain to accumulate largely at the Western marketable centers, as well as from a reaction to lower figures in the wheat market, and which has counteracted all the unfavorable crop reports in connection with corn, through the cold, rainy weather necessitating replanting of the latter and in some other sections delaying planting. Of course the wheat crop from present indications will be the largest ever grown, but its prices are apt to keep up

fairly well as compared with last year, although of course by the time the new wheat comes forward freely they will be materially lower than now. But the new crop of wheat will come upon markets showing depleted stocks, with the old wheat virtually all sold up, while in more meager supply than in many years at the close of a season. Therefore wheat will hold higher than last year, and by that influence will the consumption of corn be increased in Europe to benefiting its price. While the prices of corn in the future may have some effect upon the hog products we do not think they have affected them the past week, despite contrary opinions, but rather believe in their getting the credit of doing so in some quarters more from a desire to account for the reaction in the products than having anything substantial to base the opinion upon. Just now it is better to accept the situation for hog products, as it is shown in the remarkably large business going on in the cash stuff and the falling away of the stocks, which would enable the packers on the speculative trades to put the prices pretty much where they pleased, while just now they are not ready to take advantage of the surroundings. There has not been a season in many years when there has been as much shown to warrant the improvement indicated in hog products as the present one. We look to the near future, however, exhibiting a working up and lowering of prices alternately and in the way of scalping operations unless some squeeze should take place on grain by the end of the month to work up an outside interest as well on the hog products; in that event the packers would turn away from their present conservative course. The packers this year have been more of a factor than in several recent seasons, and on the whole operations have been with them of a much more successful and gratifying character, while there is little doubt but that they will have the most advantageous position on the deals through the remainder of the season. The Continent demands have been the best developed through the week for both lard and meats at the West, while they have been encouraged through the ability to get ocean freight room at a cheaper basis as there is less pressure from the grain trade for the accommodation. The United Kingdom markets have had more consignments to them than actual demands. But the large extent of the outward movements is shown elsewhere in this publication, and following the amounts of the previous week make total remarkably liberal in volume. As we write there are signs that the packers are getting ready to let the hog products swing upward. They have worked out a long line of followers on an upward bulge and have got most of the stuff, while if the receipts of hogs are not too heavy that they will let the hog products feel more the effect of their substantial conditions.

The New York trading has not been brisk in any commodity this week. The city cutters have not been able to market meats to the other side at all freely, while they have been doing little with near markets. They have been offering their outputs at rather easier prices.

The holders of beef have offered to sell export grades at some decline. They have sold 400 tes. city extra India mess at \$18@\$18.50, and about 700 bbls. have been placed to the home trade.

The situation of the market has been on the several days of the week as follows: On Saturday (21st) pork opened 15 higher and closed at 7@12 advance, lard opened and closed at 2@5 points advance, ribs sold at 7 points rise. The enormous cash demands held the market up while most of the packers were buying a little. At Chicago: Pork—May closed at \$12.12 asked; July opened at \$12.27@\$12.37, sold at \$12.35, down to \$12.25, up to \$12.37, closed at \$12.27; September opened at \$12.45, sold at \$12.50, down to \$12.40, closed at \$12.42. Lard—May closed at 6.47 asked; July opened at 6.47@6.50, sold at 6.47, up to 6.52, closed at 6.47; September opened at 6.55@6.57, sold at 6.52, up to 6.60, closed at 6.55. Ribs—May closed at 6.22 asked; July opened at 6.20, sold at 6.17, was up to 6.25 asked, closed at 6.22; September opened at 6.27, sold at 6.25, up to 6.30, closed at 6.30 asked. On Monday the receipts of hogs at the West were 66,500 head. It was shown that the exports for the previous week had reached the enormous volume of 24,052,920 lb lard and 24,871,600 lb meats. The estimated stocks at Chicago were 73,000 bbls. new pork, 42,000 bbls. old pork and 105,000 tes. lard. The opening on the products was 5 points down on pork, 10 points on lard and 2@5 points on ribs, while the close showed 10@12 points decline all around. The receipts of hogs at Chicago had exceeded estimates, and with a little shaking out of the long interest, as well as with a desire to get the hogs in cheap, the decline came about. At Chicago: Pork—May closed at \$12 asked; July opened at \$12.20@\$12.25, sold down to \$12, up to \$12.20, closed at \$12.15 bid; September opened at \$12.35; was down to \$12.15 asked, up to \$12.30 bid, closed at \$12.30 nominal. Lard—May closed at 6.35 asked, July opened at 6.37, sold down to 6.32, up to 6.42, closed at 6.37 asked; September opened at 6.50@6.52, sold down to 6.40, closed at 6.45. Ribs—May closed at 6.12 asked; July opened at 6.15, sold down to 6.07, closed at 6.10; September opened at 6.25@6.27, sold down to 6.15, up to 6.20, closed at 6.17 bid. On Tuesday the opening was weak and a decline soon set in on the selling of outsiders. English packers were also sellers, as well as Armour and Cudahy. There was some scattered demand from shorts. The close showed a decline against the night before of 27 per bbl. for pork, 17@20 points on lard and 12 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—May closed at \$11.72; July opened at \$12@\$12.02, sold at \$12, up to \$12.05, down to \$11.72, closed at \$11.87; September opened at \$12.15, sold down to \$11.87, closed at \$12. Lard—May closed at 6.17 nominal; July opened at 6.25@6.27, sold down to 6.12, closed at 6.17; September opened at 6.35@6.37, sold down to 6.20, closed at 6.27 asked. Ribs—May closed at 5.97; July opened at 6.05@6.07, sold down to 5.92, closed at 5.97; September opened at 6.10@6.12, sold down to 5.97, up to 6.05, closed at 6.05. The receipts of hogs were 74,553 head. In New York, Western steam lard was at 6.42½, and 250 tes. sold at that. City steam at 6.20 asked. In city meats, sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average at 6½, 10-lb average at 6½ and 14-lb average at 6¼; pickled shoulders at 4½, pickled hams at 7½@7¾. Compound lard was under only moderate attention, while it was quoted at 4%@5. On Wednesday there was a weak opening, but firmness soon developed, and it looked as though the turn of the market had come to decided firmness. The Cudahy Packing Co., Armour, Swift and the Anglo were free buyers at the inside figures, while it looked as though the outside long interest had been pretty well worked out and that the packers had control. One line of 5,000 tes. lard was reported taken by Cudahy. The close showed 2 points advance for lard and 2@5 points decline for pork and ribs. The receipts of hogs



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were 93,100 head. At Chicago: Pork—May closed at \$11.70 nominal; July opened at \$11.77, was up to \$11.90 asked, down to \$11.57, up to \$11.85, closed at \$11.82; September opened at \$11.90, sold to \$11.97, down to \$11.70, up to \$11.95, closed at \$11.95. Lard—May opened at 6.15, sold down to 6.12, closed at 6.20 nominal; July opened at 6.12, sold to 6.20, down to 6.10, up to 6.22, closed at 6.20@6.22; September opened at 6.20, sold to 6.32, closed at 6.30. Ribs—May closed at 5.95 nominal; July opened at 5.95, declined to 5.82, sold up to 5.95, closed at 5.95 asked; September opened at 6.00, sold to 6.05, down to 5.87, up to 6.02, closed at 6.00. In New York, Western steam lard was offered at 6.45, City steam was at 6.15 bid and 6.25 asked. Refined at 6.70 for the Continent, 7.25 for South America and 8.35 for ditto kegs. Mess pork, in job lots, at \$11.50@\$11.75, city family at \$13@\$14. In cut meats, pickled bellies, 12-lb average at 6%, ditto 14-lb average at 6%; ditto 14-lb average at 6%. Hogs at 5½@5¾.

On Thursday the tone was better, although there were moderate changes in prices. The opening was 12 higher on pork, 5@7 points on lard and 5@7 points on ribs. There was more of a disposition to buy on the part of the outsiders. But packers became sellers, more especially the English packers, and the easier prices came about. The close showed 5@7 decline on pork and ribs, unchanged to 2 points advance for lard. At Chicago: Pork—May closed at \$11.65 nominal; July opened at \$11.95@\$11.97, sold to \$12.05, down to \$11.72, closed at \$11.77 bid; September opened at \$12.15, sold at \$12.17, down to \$11.85, closed at \$11.87. Lard—May closed at 6.22 nominal; July opened at 6.30, sold at 6.32, down to 6.20, closed at 6.22; September opened at 6.32@6.35, sold to 6.40, back to 6.27, closed at 6.30 bid. Ribs—May closed at 5.90 nominal; July opened at 5.97, sold to 6.02, down to 5.90, closed at 5.90 bid; September opened at 6.05@6.07, sold to 6.12, down to 5.97, closed at 5.97@6.00. Receipts of hogs at the West, 70,900 head.

(For Friday's closing see page 10.)

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 18	1898.	1897.
Chicago	1,520,000	1,165,000
Kansas City	662,000	595,000
Omaha	330,000	290,000
St. Louis	303,000	250,000
Indianapolis	208,000	158,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	118,000	65,000
Cudahy, Wis.	127,400	84,000
Cincinnati	152,000	132,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	126,100	105,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	92,300	72,000
Sioux City, Iowa	71,000	44,000
Cleveland, O.	93,000	121,000
Louisville, Ky.	102,000	63,000
St. Paul, Minn.	77,000	25,000
Clinton, Iowa	19,000	...
Keokuk, Iowa	15,900	11,200
Nebraska City, Neb.	74,000	30,600
Wichita, Kan.	42,000	37,000
New Brighton, Minn.	15,400	20,600

—Price Current.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 7, for furnishing meats to the New York Navy Yard. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York, by Edwin Stewart, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

* Operations at the slaughterhouse in Assonet, Mass., owned by D. M. Anthony, have been suspended, and the house has been closed. In the future Mr. Anthony will have the hogs for his factory brought from the West, killed and dressed.

PERFECT IN NEW ORLEANS.

An Excellent System of Meat Inspection and Abattoir Regulation Prevails in the Southern City.

BROUGHT ABOUT AFTER MANY YEARS OF PATIENT EFFORT.

New Orleans, La., May 24.—This city, without question, enjoys the best regulated system of meat inspection of any city in the United States. This fact is better realized and more appreciated in other cities of the country than at home.

It has taken several years of patient effort to bring this about, however, and some of the best and most expert physicians have contributed their aid in this direction, until now the system of inspection has attracted the attention of the boards of health in other cities, and Dr. Patton, secretary of the local board of health, has received many letters asking him to send information as to how the present system of meat inspection in this city is regulated.

The city authorities, as well as the members of the board of health, have taken an interest in the work, and the splendid result achieved is largely due to both bodies.

The system outlined by Dr. Charles M. Heitzman, chief inspector, is as follows:

"All slaughtering of animals is done at the public abattoirs, of which we have four, within prescribed limits. An ordinance prohibiting killing otherwise than in these abattoirs is enforced. Since the passage of the ordinance requiring stamping, etc., it can be readily understood that very little, if any, illegitimate slaughtering can be done."

The following is the text of the city ordinances regulating the meat inspection:

Section 1. Be it ordained by the council of the City of New Orleans that from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to sell or offer for sale or deliver the meat of any animal not considered game, intended for human food, within the City of New Orleans, without same has been first inspected and passed upon and approved by the officers appointed and empowered for such duty by the board of health.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That such meat, when so inspected, passed upon and approved, shall be properly marked or tagged by said inspectors, and same shall not be allowed upon the stalls of any market, whether public or private, unless so tagged or marked, after having been inspected by said inspectors of the board of health.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall not in any manner affect the sale of salt, pickled, smoked or canned meats of any kind.

Sec. 5. All parts or ordinances, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed, and any and all violations of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25, nor more than 30 days' imprisonment in the parish prison.

Be it ordained by the common council, that ordinance No. 13,487, C. S., be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

After Section 3 insert the following, to be known as Section 4: Be it further ordained, that any person or persons, corporation or corporations, who shall counterfeit any stamp or tag provided for in Section 2, or who shall use such counterfeit stamp or tag, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, or in default of payment, imprisonment of not less than 5 days nor more than 30 days for each offense, at the discretion of any recorder of competent jurisdiction.

Be it further ordained that Section 4 be made Section 5.

The following schedule of rules formulated by the meat inspector and adopted by the board of health is printed on large cards and posted conspicuously in the various slaughterhouses:

Section 1. All livers, lungs (lights), spleens (melts) and tongues of all animals slaughtered

shall be hung on racks provided for that purpose, immediately after the slaughtering and removal from the carcasses of the animals, and shall there remain until the meat inspector of the board of health shall have examined and inspected the same, and shall not be removed therefrom except by permission of said inspector, and all such organs shall be marked by the butchers on placing them on the rack in such manner that the said organs can be easily identified with the carcasses from which they have been removed.

Sec. 2. At least one inch of the diaphragm or skirt of all carcasses of all slaughtered animals shall be left on the animal slaughtered, until the meat inspector shall have examined, inspected and passed the same and that all the parietal pleurae, or the lining of the chest cavity, and the parietal peritoneum, or casing of the abdominal cavity, ordinarily removed in the process commonly known as "stripping" shall be allowed to remain upon the carcass and shall not be removed therefrom by the process known as "stripping" until after the inspection of the meat inspector.

Sec. 3. No person shall urinate, defecate or commit any nuisance whatsoever in the slaughtering pens of the abattoir or on the premises adjacent thereto.

Sec. 4. All slaughtering and dressing of animals, shall be completed, and all offal, refuse, horns, etc., shall be removed daily at 5:30 p. m., and the tubs, buckets or other receptacles in which they are deposited shall be cleansed and disinfected from time to time as the meat inspector may direct, and the floors, walls, etc., of the slaughtering pens shall be flushed, washed and thoroughly cleansed each day.

Sec. 5. In special cases, when the opinion of the meat inspector the circumstances or necessities of individual cases warrant the same, that officer may grant special permits to dispense with the observance of any of the foregoing provisions.

Sec. 6. All animals condemned and rejected by said inspector will remain the property of the butcher, but must be delivered by him immediately upon order of the inspector for the owner's account to some responsible rendering establishment situated within a reasonable distance from such abattoir.

Sec. 7. In the event of the rejection of any animal by the said inspector, permission is hereby granted to the owner of said animal so rejected to kill another one in order to replace same even after the hour aforementioned.

Sec. 8. That the practice of emptying the contents of the digestive organs on the floors of the slaughtering pens be entirely abolished.

All imported meats requiring inspection under ordinance 13,487, must bear evidence of having undergone a previous inspection, i. e., must bear the stamp or certificate of some duly accredited official attesting the fact that the animal has passed both an ante and post-mortem inspection.

One or more inspectors are placed at each abattoir or refrigerator. Each piece of meat is critically examined; if boxed or inclosed in burlap it must be exposed so that every part can be seen.

All meats rejected are disposed of as provided for in Section 6 under the direct supervision of the inspector. Each inspector makes a daily written report, delivered personally to the office of the chief inspector. This report sets forth in detail all work done by him. If any violation of the law has occurred it is so reported, and after an investigation by the chief inspector, if warranted by the facts of the case, an affidavit is made.

New Orleans has at present 189 private and 25 public markets. These are open until 12 m. each day, and are visited daily by inspectors, whose duty it is to observe whether the ordinances are properly complied with and to condemn any meat not fit for food. Decompositions are very rapid in this climate, and while the meat may bear the official stamp, yet by exposure become readily contaminated.

All meats after passing inspection are marked with the official stamp of the board of health. These stamps are made of rubber with a flexible background, and make a clear, easily distinguished impression. Each inspector's stamp bears a different design. This is done for a two-fold purpose, to prevent counterfeiting as far as possible, and also to keep check on the inspector. The designs are frequently changed. Such meat as cannot be stamped is tagged with the official tag bearing date and the inspector's name. The tags are attached to the meat by means of a wire fastener.

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SAUSAGE.

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" "	1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" "	Clinton Market, "
" "	Worcester, Mass.
" "	Fall River, "
" "	Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co.,	Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co.,	Nashua, "
Lee & Hoyt,	New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros.,	Bridgeport, "
Omaha Beef Co.,	Danbury, "
Waterbury Beef Co.,	Waterbury, "
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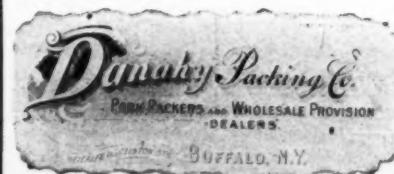
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ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

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CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1898.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle 46,824, calves 4,261, hogs 241,989, sheep 61,829, against 46,065 cattle, 4,121 calves, 179,338 hogs and 68,105 sheep the previous week; 50,803 cattle, 3,415 calves, 155,787 hogs and 61,734 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 47,492 cattle, 4,868 calves, 165,636 hogs, 51,230 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were 16,164 cattle, 1,497 calves, 20,141 hogs and 5,590 sheep, against 16,868 cattle, 1,259 calves, 22,729 hogs and 3,961 sheep the week previous; 14,676 cattle, 299 calves, 19,062 hogs and 8,479 sheep the corresponding week in 1897, and 15,665 cattle, 100 calves, 30,139 hogs and 3,920 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Receipts at the Western markets were: Kansas City, 20,000 cattle, 106,700 hogs, 14,100 sheep. Omaha, 13,700 cattle, 43,000 hogs, 20,800 sheep, and St. Louis, 8,600 cattle, 48,600 hogs and 9,400 sheep.

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis were 89,000 cattle, 439,100 hogs and 106,300 sheep, against 99,100 cattle, 360,500 hogs and 131,200 sheep the week previous; 104,000 cattle, 325,400 hogs and 137,000 sheep the corresponding week of 1897; 88,700 cattle, 303,700 hogs and 97,500 sheep the corresponding week of 1896, and 96,800 cattle, 327,500 hogs and 116,700 sheep the corresponding week of 1895.

CATTLE.—The most noticeable feature of the week has been the decline in prices for canners and butchers' grades of cattle. Prices had advanced because of the demand for canned goods by the Government, but now the bottom seems to have dropped out of the war boom, and there has been a decline of from 20@40c. in these grades, straight canners and medium cutters suffering most severely. There is a pretty good demand for steers, handy summer weights showing only slight fluctuations according as the receipts have been large or small. Heavy weights drag badly and show some decline. Stock cattle of all kinds are in light supply and prices show no change.

HOGS.—The hog market has been see-sawing within a range of 20@25c., and has been a hard one to sell satisfactorily on for some time. Last week's receipts broke the May records, but this week there has been a material falling off. It is a pretty well settled conviction here, however, that the first reported spurt in prices will bring in a big supply for a few days at least, so that the probabilities are that there will not be a settled market for the present. In a general way the market must be considered healthy, but it will surely see these sharp fluctuations for some time, as they are an inevitable consequence of booms such as the one recently experienced in this trade. One good sign during the past few days has been a falling off in the percentage of light stuff, and a shaping around of this end of the trade into something like order, although prices are lower, showing from 15@30c. decline from last week.

SHEEP.—The sheep trade has improved considerably under lighter marketing. Prices have gone up 15@40c. during the week, the principal advance being on light weight sheep and the more attractive lambs.

Brown & St. John say: Hog receipts last week will break all records for one week's receipts during any summer packing season, and, we think, will be much the heaviest for

the remainder of the summer. It will be very strange if we do not see a reaction for better prices on the lighter grades of hogs. The country is being rapidly 'pumped out' by these sharp advances, a good many sections are reporting marketable hogs well shipped out, and the recent cut in freight rates has also been an inducement to market all kinds of stock. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and as soon as these big receipts are over hogs will surely go higher, and holders of hogs who can keep them for the July-September markets are very apt to see \$5 or over for the good heavy. These prices will be reached sooner if receipts let up now, as they are very apt to.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The expected has happened. The long upward trend of the market was broken and a reaction set in. Many of the professional men in the provision pit claim that the low point has been reached, and, as a consequence, they are very friendly to the stuff and consider it a good purchase now, one that will make money for the buyer. The call issued by the President on Wednesday for 75,000 volunteers, in addition to those already in the field, they consider a decidedly bullish argument. With a quarter of a million troops in the field the Government will undoubtedly have to purchase a good deal of stuff, and the troops who in their ordinary avocations in civil life hardly ever touches any kind of hog product, will have to eat "sow belly." As against these arguments, however, it should be remembered that we are getting very large receipts of hogs, and more often than otherwise the receipts are in excess of the estimates. This is a decidedly bearish argument. There has been a very poor cash demand, the see-sawing of the market making it hard to induce even those who want the stuff to purchase, as with the sharp fluctuations, it is quite possible for a purchaser to find that if he had waited he could have saved money. The heavy receipts of hogs have had an effect on the cash trade. That trade sees hogs pouring into Chicago, and it knows that the chances are the market will ease off, and so it puts off buying as long as possible. Once let the receipts of hogs let up and it will be found that the cash trade will brighten up. Of course, it is acknowledged on all sides that the present heavy receipts of hogs are being marketed at the expense of the summer run, and that there will be a decided let up in the receipts before the end of June. When this let up comes prices will most surely advance, but until then, say those who talk bearishly, prices will not advance to any extent; indeed, they are rather more likely to get lower. But no matter which way the market is looked at, the packer is not having a happy time of it, as the price he has been paying for his hogs is too high compared with the price he gets for his product. One packer who on Wednesday paid 26c. for his hogs figured out that he would only get 22½c. for his product, and this is not a paying proposition. It seems hardly likely though that prices will go much lower. There had been a good advance after which came the reaction. Now we have had a fair decline in prices, and it is tolerably safe to say that an advance will come. Therefore, there should be a friendly feeling to provisions, and they should be a good purchase at present prices.

"The provision advance," says A. S. White, president of the International Packing Company, "started from an enormous foreign demand. Of late it has been carried along merely by a speculative excitement based on the war. The foreign demand has disappeared. The other side evidently bought some weeks in advance of its necessities. It is idle

to theorize on the future of the market. Anything suggestive of peace would probably cause a sharp decline."

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

PORK—(Per Barrel)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	12.27½	12.37½	12.25	12.27½
September . .	12.45	12.50	12.37½	12.40
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July	6.47½	6.52½	6.45	6.47½
September . .	6.55	6.60	6.45	6.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.20	6.25	6.17½	6.22½
September . .	6.27½	6.30	6.25	6.30

MONDAY, MAY 23.

PORK—(Per Barrel)

July	12.20	12.27½	12.00	12.15
September . .	12.35	12.35	12.15	12.30
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July	6.35	6.37½	6.32½	6.37½
September . .	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.15	6.15	6.07½	6.10
September . .	6.22½	6.22½	6.15	6.17½

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

PORK—(Per Barrel)

July	12.00	12.05	11.72½	11.87½
September . .	12.00	12.10	11.90	12.00
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July	6.27½	6.27½	6.12½	6.17½
September . .	6.35	6.35	6.22½	6.27½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.05	6.05	5.92½	5.97½
September . .	6.10	6.10	5.97½	6.05

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

PORK—(Per Barrel)

July	11.77½	11.90	11.57½	11.82½
September . .	11.90	11.97½	11.70	11.95
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July	6.12½	6.22½	6.10	6.22½
September . .	6.20	6.30	6.17½	6.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	5.95	5.95	5.80	5.95
September . .	6.00	6.05	5.87½	6.00

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

LARD—(Per 100 lb.)

July	6.30	6.32½	6.20	6.22½
September . .	6.32½	6.40	6.27½	6.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				

July	5.97½	6.02½	5.90	5.90
September . .	6.05	6.12½	5.97½	5.97½

PORK—(Per Barrel)

July	11.95	12.05	11.72½	11.77½
September . .	12.15	12.17½	11.85	11.87½
FRIDAY, MAY 27.				
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July	6.17½	6.20	6.05	6.07½
September . .	6.27½	6.30	6.15	6.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	5.87½	5.95	5.80	5.80
September . .	5.95	6.00	5.90	5.90
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
July	11.77½	11.80	11.55	11.55
September . .	11.80	11.90	11.67½	11.65

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Prince Albert of Belgium was a visitor at the Stockyards on Friday of last week.

Professional bears and short sellers are very timid nowadays, and run with the greatest possible ease.

The Daily Trade Bulletin is authority for the statement that "there have been probably 75,000 to 100,000 hogs received at Chicago since March 1 which have not been counted in the official receipts. Consequently the packing is so much larger."

The largest receipts of hogs in one day in Chicago were 74,551 head on Feb. 11, 1895. On Wednesday of last week, including 5,427 head not officially counted, the receipts were 65,181 head—very "hoggy" for this time of year. Prolific is the genus sus.

What with flag raising and the passing of volunteer regiments from the Northwest to Chickamauga and Tampa, the stockyards find plenty of outlet for patriotic enthusiasm. All regiments passing through Chicago are switched at the yards. Last week Col. Grigsby's regiment of cowboys camped at the yards for 24 hours.

Hundreds of thousand of dollars up as margins have been released the last ten days.

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HIGHEST REFERENCES. (Lieber's Code used.)

The trade and the markets are all getting back to a normal footing.

Last week 72 cars of feeding cattle were shipped from here to Western farming sections.

Last week exporters purchased 5,511 cattle in this market, against 4,969 the preceding week, and 5,552 the corresponding week last year.

One day last week the Cudahys bought 60 carloads of hogs in Kansas City for their house at Cudahy, Wis., being the largest single shipment ever made from Kansas City.

Counting 5,427 hogs that went direct to the Viles & Robbins packinghouse Wednesday of last week the receipts were 65,181 head, but the official record only shows 59,754, being the number received at the Stockyards.

Business is booming at the Chicago Stockyards these days. Last week 6,215 carloads of stock were received, being the largest number of the year, 963 cars more than the previous week and 878 more than a year ago.

Including the 15,000 hogs received direct at the Viles & Robbins packinghouse, last week's receipts amounted to 256,000, or 100,000 more than Chicago received the corresponding week last year. Kansas City receipts for the same period increased 13,000, Omaha 1,500 and St. Louis 14,500.

Cattle exports from the Argentina country show a decline of from 408,126 in 1895, to 228,123 in 1897. This statement, it should be understood, means that the shrinkage is confined to her own Latin countries, say Uruguay, Chile and Brazil, while in the meantime the exports to Europe show an increase from 12 to 36 per cent.

Last week's receipts of hogs at the Chicago Stockyards (not including 15,000 received by Viles & Robbins) were 241,989 head, the largest since the week ending Dec. 8, 1894, when 247,598 arrived. The week ending Nov. 17, 1894, arrivals were 273,095, and the week ending Nov. 20, 1890, arrivals were 300,488, the largest on record for one week.

Never were so many hogs packed in Chicago in May as packers slaughtered last week. The total was 229,200, against 163,700 the previous week and 139,100 a year ago. Armour led with 42,300, Anglo-American 27,100, Boyd & Lunham 11,900, Chicago 23,700, Continental 20,600, Hammond 5,500, International 29,800, Lipton 11,600, Viles & Robbins 15,000, Morris 7,100, Swift 26,400 and butchers 8,200.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE NOTES.

The packing last week in the West was 525,000 hogs, against 420,000 last year.

Ferd. Bottjer, of Bremen, Germany, was a visitor on the Board of Trade last week.

During the last week 2,435 horses were received, against 2,328 the preceding week and 2,525 the corresponding week last year.

The firm of J. A. Edwards & Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. They are commission merchants.

Last week's exports showed up enormously, 27,295,000 lb lard and 37,000 boxes bacon. The lard was more than double the same week last year.

A cable from Paris said the Chambers of Commerce of France have petitioned for a prolongation of the remission of the French duty until Oct. 1.

Hog packing at Chicago from March 1 to

PROVISIONS, OLEO OIL, NEUTRAL, COTTONSEED PRODUCTS,
JENNINGS PROVISION CO.
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AND
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May 21 shows an increase of 398,000 head—1,648,000 this year, 1,250,000 last. The weights are much less.

Lohrke, the exporter, says that Europe has overbought on grain and that they will have to digest what they already have before they will become good buyers again.

There has been unusual activity in tallow. Soapmakers bought 8,000 packages of various grades last week, and prices have advanced $\frac{1}{4} @ \frac{1}{2} c.$, making 1c. within sixty days.

There will be no change in the firm of Norton-Worthington owing to the death of the junior partner. J. Henry Norton will continue the business under the old name.

The Board of Trade Directors have been asked to petition against the restriction of the postal deliveries in Chicago, as proposed by the postal authorities in Washington.

Supplies of hogs at markets East of Chicago have been liberal all winter and spring, and there has been little necessity for Eastern packers to draw on the West for supplies.

The shipments of provisions for last week were liberal, being 19,865,000 lb of meats and 11,756,000 lb of lard. Last year there were 13,116,000 lb of meats and 6,885,000 lb of lard.

An exceptionally fine lot of dehorned fed Western cattle, 16 in number, sold at \$5.20 on Monday, their average weight being 1,487 lb. They were fed by W. L. Moreland, of Atlantic, Iowa.

Friends of Major Stuart, of the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, on the board gave him a fine saddle horse. Captain Sherwin, of the same regiment, was given a horse three weeks ago.

During the last week 6,215 cars of live stock were received and 1,267 cars were shipped out. The receipts for the preceding week were 5,252 cars, and for the corresponding week last year 5,337 cars.

The 241,989 hogs received last week averaged 224 lb, the heaviest in about seven weeks. Average weight the previous week, 217 lb; a month ago 223 lb, a year ago 236 lb, two years ago 242 lb and three years ago 230 lb and 227 lb four years ago.

With the coming of warm weather the increased mortality in shipping hogs is always noticeable, and country buyers would do well to use caution in loading their hogs. A bedding of cinders or sand well moistened will often mean time and money well spent.

The report of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company for the last year shows profits of \$100,400. The amount carried forward the year before was \$44,000, making the amount applicable to dividends \$144,400.

The Board of Trade Directors on Saturday held a special meeting and decided to send a special messenger to Washington to inquire as to the status and meaning of the new proposed bill to tax all transactions on exchanges at the rate of 10c. per \$1,000. John Hill, Jr., will be the messenger.

A banquet in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria was held at the Wellington Hotel, at which many of the leading members of the Board of Trade were present. Mr. George E. Gooch, of Counselman & Day, was chairman. Mr. W. J. Blue, Western manager of "The National Provisioner," responded to the toast for "The Press."

The approximate number of cattle in the world is reported at about 319,000,000, ac-

cording to American Agriculturist year book for 1898. Of this number North America is credited with 56,500,000, South America nearly the same, and Europe 110,000,000. The United States has more cattle than any other country, with the single exception of British India.

The recent announcement that the Trans-Mississippi Exposition would offer no cash prizes for live stock brought forth a mighty protest from the breeders, feeders, packers and others interested in this great Western industry. The word with live stock men was "no cash, no show," and they succeeded in getting the first verdict reversed. At a meeting the Board of Directors decided to appropriate \$35,000 to prizes for live stock.

The schedule imposing a tax on purchases and sales on exchanges of boards of trade has been agreed to in Congress without an amendment. It is proposed to put a tax of 1c. on every trade involving \$100. This means 10c. on every 5,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 a bushel. A scalper who trades in 100,000 bushels a day would have to pay \$20 tax. It might result in written contracts being made out for every trade. This would necessitate a changing of the rules and make speculative trading decidedly complicated.

Edward S. Worthington, whose death from consumption occurred last Saturday, came here about fifteen years ago to represent Henry Clews, his brother-in-law. That was when the firm of John T. Lester & Co. was in existence. Lester suggested the firm of Norton & Worthington, and was a special factor in it for some years. Norton had been a partner in the firm of David Dows & Co. while it existed here. Worthington combined an aptitude for business and a liking for society. He was at the same time a popular club man and a successful man of affairs. He was at one time a director of the Board of Trade.

Last week's total east-bound shipments from Chicago was more than twice the general average for years. Together the ten competing lines carried 102,433 tons. The lake lines carried in addition to this 130,847 tons, making a total of 233,280 tons. This enormous business is conceded to have been the direct result of cut rates. Reduced rates on packinghouse products have been in effect and have caused a great increase in the movement of that class of freight. Added to this, the roads gave notice early last week that all rates would be restored to the normal basis May 30. Shippers therefore have been hurrying their consignments forward to secure advantage of the present low carrying charges.

CHICAGO OPINIONS ON OLEO DECISION.

The news of the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring as unconstitutional the laws of the States of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine was received last week by the big packers and manufacturers with genuine and unstinted satisfaction. Interest in the outcome of the two test cases has been enhanced by the fact that the aggressive litigants in both instances are Chicago manufacturers, they being Swift and Company, and Braun & Fitts. The law of Pennsylvania absolutely prohibits the sale of the butterine product, while that of New Hampshire requires that it be colored pink. In 1893 the agents of both firms in the States of New Hampshire and Pennsylvania respectively were arrested for selling butterine contrary to law. The cases have been fought tooth and nail in all the Courts up to the highest since then. The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the New Hampshire law was based

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on the fact that it was an unwarranted interference with inter-state commerce, while the Pennsylvania law was called an absolute violation of the inter-state commerce.

The following are some of the opinions of Chicago manufacturers:

George J. Brine, of the Armour executive staff, says: "At present I am acquainted with but the bare information of the Court's decision, and would not feel myself competent to judge of the complete importance of the conclusion until after a careful perusal of the opinion in full. We think that it will undoubtedly open to us again the markets of the two States in question, but doubt if that fact will immediately influence the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine in Illinois, at least so far as we are concerned. When the law at present in force in this State was passed at Springfield prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine, we moved our factory to Kansas City. Since the law went into operation last July we have made none of the product in this State. Until we have the full text of the opinion rendered we cannot consider the matter, and I am unable to state what our future course will be."

F. M. Lowry, of Braun & Fitts, says: "We are very much pleased over the announcement of the decision rendered, but are not surprised, as the question was never one of right and justice, and the prohibitory laws were only enacted at the selfish instigation of the dairy interests. Still we are not yet 'out of the woods,' and now desire the Supreme Court of Illinois to maintain the law of this State prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine as unconstitutional, which is eventually will."

Albert H. Vieder, counsel for Swift and Company, says: "We have not received the opinion of the Court as yet, and until then it would be mere speculation to comment on the decision. The trend of the argument will determine the value of the opinion to us, and we are unable to intelligently discuss the probable results at present."

J. N. Friedman, of the Friedman Manufacturing Company, says: "I consider the decision as the stepping stone to the final abandonment of the laws that have been enacted against the manufacture of butterine. These laws are not beneficial to either the producer or consumer. We should have laws on the subject similar to those in force in England, that is, butterine should be allowed to be sold as butterine."

John Dadie, secretary for William J. Moxley, says: "I trust the decision will remove all obstacles to the sale of oleomargarine in the States of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire; my information as to the argument of the Court, however, is very meagre, and upon that depends much. I understand that the decision does not embrace every phase of the question, and that only the right of oleomargarine manufacturers to sell their product in original packages has been vindicated. It is possible that we may yet be attacked through the retailers who might be prosecuted for selling our goods except as we pack them, the minimum size package containing ten pounds. It is fair to presume, however, that the Court will not go half way, and our right to sell the goods in smaller packages, through the retailer, will also be upheld when the question is argued."

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KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Records of stock market for past week give cattle, hogs and sheep higher. Receipts and past week and comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	22,801	106,874	13,474
Same week 1897	30,235	94,154	22,010
Same week 1896	20,982	68,480	24,575
Same week 1895	27,523	72,117	30,400
Chicago	56,200	242,500	61,700
Omaha	14,000	33,900	28,900
St. Louis	1,700	40,800	8,100
Kansas City	22,800	106,900	13,500
Total	100,700	424,100	111,200
Previous week	97,100	358,600	134,700
Same week 1897	103,400	313,100	132,600
Same week 1896	85,300	298,400	108,700

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pack. Co.	5,716	39,040	4,620
Swift and Co.	2,042	20,384	2,921
S. & S. Co.	5,249	2,754	1,344
J. Dold Pack. Co.	657	5,650	399
Fowler, Son & Co.	97	15,650	..
Total	14,203	83,655	9,487
Previous week	16,905	73,460	12,434
Same week 1897	17,674	80,917	14,025
Same week 1896	13,818	51,691	13,946

CATTLE.—The small receipts of the week helped out the market here considerable, though the four large Western markets showed an increase of some 3,000 cattle. On Monday there was a very small supply on the market, which had a very good effect, and fat cattle were fully 25c. per 100 lb higher than the best prices for the former week. On Monday some 1,476-lb average sold at \$4.70. A somewhat larger supply on Tuesday, but the demand was good and some 1,476-lb average sold at \$4.95. On Wednesday reports coming from Chicago of heavy receipts and lower prices, the purchasers here took advantage of the same; some 1,636-lb average sold at \$4.90. On Thursday some 1,335-lb average sold at \$4.95. On Friday a disposition to crowd the market to lower values, which purchasers did to the amount of 5c. per 100 lb, though the top sale for that day the highest price for the week, some 1,265-lb average sold at \$5. Cows were very scarce indeed; some 1,420-lb average sold at \$4.25, being the highest price paid for the week. Heifers were scarce, a good demand and several bunches were sold over \$4.75; the highest price during the week for some 778-lb average, \$4.85. Native bulls were in good demand, and while some of the lightish weights, say 800-lb average, went at \$4.25, the heavy average showed a substantial gain over former week; the highest price paid during the week for some 1,580-lb average, \$4. Some stags of 1,664 sold as high as \$4.10. Fed Texas were in short supply, the highest price being paid for some 1,498-lb average at \$4.65. Fed Texas cows of 804-lb average at \$3.65. Bulls of 1,386-lb average, \$3.65. Western steers in good supply and ranged from \$4 to the highest price paid for the week, \$4.65 for some 1,310-lb average. Western cows of 880-lb average went at \$3.40. The highest price paid for heifers were for a bunch of 55, weighing 658-lb average at \$4.85. Western bulls of 1,356-lb average sold at \$3.75. Colorado steers of 1,429-lb average sold as high as \$4.75. New Mexican steers of 960 sold at \$4.30. Some Old Mexican steers of 890-lb average sold at \$4.20. Old Mexican heifers of 669-lb average sold at \$4.40, and some bulls of 830-lb average sold at \$3. Owing to the wet weather the supply and demand of feeders were pretty even, but a little higher range of values all around and some light stockers were sold at \$5.65 per 100 lb. As the other grades were in no large supply the packers competed with the country feeders and bought quite a number of them. Shipments of stockers and feeders for the past week 127 cars, previous week 158 cars, and for corresponding week one year ago 156 cars. The export men shipped 86 cars to the seaboard, the previous

week 95, the corresponding week one year ago 253. Among the outside purchasers of cattle—Eastman 897 head, Cudahy 154, Schwarzschild 217, Hammond 240, Swift 144, Balling 98 and other scattering small shipments.

HOGS.—It was the banner hog week of the entire Western markets, and Wednesday, May 18, saw 107,000 hogs, when the highest receipts ever before in the four Western markets only 97,000, on Feb. 11, 1895. Prices during the week were good, but were rather erratic, and fluctuated day by day. Top prices on Monday \$4.45, with bulk \$4.15@\$4.40, heavies \$4.30@\$4.45, mixed packing and light medium \$4.20@\$4.40, lightish hogs from \$4@\$4.20, with pigs as high as \$4.15 and down. On Tuesday the market for tops stood \$4.65, the bulk \$4.35@\$4.55, the heavies, \$4.45@\$4.65, mixed packing \$4.30@\$4.55, lights \$4.10@\$4.50. On Wednesday the packers succeeded in having lower markets, the tops \$4.55 with the bulk \$4.20@\$4.40, the heavies \$4.35@\$4.55, the mixed packing \$4.15@\$4.40. On Thursday, however, a better feeling and higher prices were paid, tops \$4.65, bulk \$4.10@\$4.50, with heavies \$4.35@\$4.60. So far outside shippers helped the market extremely well with their demands. On the opening on Friday the packers saw that they had paid a higher price the day before than in vogue in other places—even higher than Chicago, and forced prices to a lower level, so that tops stood at \$4.40, with the bulk at \$4@\$4.30, heavies \$4.25@\$4.40, mixed packing \$4.10@\$4.25, with lights \$3.85@\$4.15. As to pigs, the market was perfectly demoralized and 60@70c. taken off the valuation from prices paid at the commencement of the week. On Saturday a better feeling, but the packers claimed that the hogs were no better, so that the week closed at top hogs \$4.40, bulk \$4.05@\$4.30, heavies \$4.30@\$4.40, mixed packing \$4.15@\$4.30, light hogs \$3.90@\$4.15. During the entire week the heavy hogs kept pretty steady indeed and showed less fluctuation than any other kind. The average for the past week was 210 lb, against 218 lb in 1897, and 227 lb in 1896. During the week shipments of hogs amounted to 18,188, against corresponding week of 1897, 12,575. Shipments as follows: To Cudahy, Wis., 106 cars; Chicago 12 cars, Omaha 9 cars, St. Louis 5 cars, with Cedar Rapids, Milwaukee and Boston 2 each, and New York 1.

SHEEP.—During the past week the receipts were small, there was a brisk demand for all offerings and much more could have been sold had they been offered on this market. The highest price paid during the week were some 7 spring lambs of 61-lb average at \$6. In the first part of the week some Colorado wool lambs of 75-lb average sold at \$5.35; in the middle of the week a bunch of 957 Colorado lambs of 64-lb average sold at \$5.40, and at the close of the week 1,429 Colorado lambs of 76-lb average sold at \$5.45; this is a fair average of how the market went during the week. Some 994 Colorado-New Mexican lambs of 83-lb average sold at \$5.25. Some 420 Western wethers of 106-lb average at \$4.20; 484 clipped Texas lambs of 97-lb average sold at \$5.30; another bunch of 514 of 84-lb average, \$4.20; 570 Utah lambs of 71-lb average sold at \$4.60. A bunch of 872 Louisiana stockers of 80-lb average sold at \$3.25. Taken as a whole, the market was a very good one for the shippers.

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Classified Index can be found on Page 5.

PACKINGHOUSE MATTERS AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely pursue the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* The Boston Packing and Provision Co., of Cambridge, Mass., formerly Niles Bros., is making large additions to its premises.

* The building at the southeast corner of 11th and Poplar streets, Philadelphia, occupied by the St. Louis Beef Co., was damaged several hundred dollars by fire.

* St. Joseph, Mo., has opened her large stockyards and is now in the field for cattle. These stockyards offer a bonus to shippers sending their stock via their yards.

* Schenck & Son, Fulton, W. Va., when they get the improvements to their packing-house completed, will have double their present lard capacity, and will also have increased facilities for their other work.

* Two train loads of cattle passed through Denver, Col., last week for South Omaha from California. The late copious rains makes this, possibly, the last shipment of extreme Western cattle towards the East.

* The new salesroom and storage plant of Messrs. Armour & Co., in Zanesville, O., was to have been thrown open to the public last Monday. Mr. Stone is the genial and gentlemanly manager of the Zanesville branch.

* Armour & Company will build a two-story warehouse in Kensington, Ill., at 11563 to 11567 Michigan avenue. It will be of pressed brick and stone. The plans are by Mr. G. H. Kennelly, the architect of the company.

* The Government interdiction of shipments of provisions as well as coal to West India ports, in order to stop reshipments thence to the Spanish army in Cuba, is shutting off the trade that has been doing with these ports since the Cuban blockade.

* Exports from the Atlantic ports last week amounted to 20,550,000 pounds of lard and 25,202,000 pounds of bacon. The market seems good for higher prices in provisions. Packers are taking hold of them under this symptom, hence the upward tendency.

* The Armour Packing Co. cleaned up its surplus of roast in a government order for 1,000,000 pounds, at 14 cents per pound. The normal sale price for the same stuff formerly was 10 cents per pound. This clean-up will leave beef in cans quoted at 12 cents per pound for some time.

* A news dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "A big deal is on, whereby P. D. Armour will operate the largest packinghouse between Chicago and the North Pacific coast at New Brighton, Minn. A large three-story brick building, 400 by 150 feet, will be built at a cost of \$200,000. Extensive additions of pens, tracks, machinery, etc., will involve a total outlay of nearly \$1,000,000."

* A dispatch from Berlin dated May 21 says: "The Prussian Government has issued a new decree urging the provincial authorities to pay the strictest attention to the inspection of American pork and other meats, and citing the alleged frequent recurrence of cases of trichinosis. It is pointed out that 64 cases of trichinosis occurred in a single suburb of Berlin, and that 127 cases have been discovered within six months in the district of Stettin." This is probably another Agrarian refuge.

* The Navy Department has ordered 121,000 pounds of the best quality of creamery butter, and a Washington (D. C.) merchant received the order. James F. Oyster, Washington, was awarded the contract. He has already sent 15,000 pounds to Mare Island,

Cal., and over 6,000 pounds to Key West, and will deliver the remaining 100,000 pounds at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The butter is packed in three-pound tin cans, hermetically sealed, and these in turn are packed in cases holding 24 cans each.

* The G. H. Hammond Company loaded and shipped 10,000 cases of meat at Chicago in a few hours Friday of last week. At five o'clock Friday afternoon the company received inquiry from the U. S. Government at Washington asking how soon could they supply this quantity of canned goods. "As soon as the cars can be switched into our yard," was sent back in reply. Immediately came the order from the Capitol for the stuff. In ten minutes the cars were being pushed into line for their load. Long before midnight the 40 cars required to carry it were on their way East at breakneck speed. Only America can do it.

OLEOMARGARINE LAWS INVALID.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday decided that convictions under the oleomargarine laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire were invalid, thus holding the laws unconstitutional.

Judge Peckham announced the opinion of the court in these cases. There were three of the cases from the State of Pennsylvania and one from New Hampshire. In Pennsylvania, George Schallenger, George E. Paul and J. Otis Paul were prosecuted in the State courts on the charge of violating the State

law prohibiting the introduction of oleomargarine into the State. The trial court held the law to be invalid under the Federal constitution on the ground that it infringed the provision in regard to interstate commerce. The State Supreme Court reversed this decision, holding the law to be constitutional.

The opinion rendered by Judge Peckham reverses the State Supreme Court and sustains the trial court, holding the convictions to be invalid because the law is in contravention of the Federal constitution. Judges Harlan and Gray dissented in this case, as they did in the New Hampshire case.

In this latter case the same question was involved, the law of this State being practically the same as that of Pennsylvania. In the New Hampshire case the law provides that when the oleomargarine is colored pink, there shall be no prohibition. Judge Peckham said that this was a mere evasion, and reversed the decision of the State Supreme Court, which had been in support of the law. In this case there was but one prosecution, and this was directed against Clarence E. Collins.

Bay City, Mich., May 21.—Retail grocers of Bay City, as well as those of the State, are intensely interested in the case now pending in the Supreme Court wherein a Grand Rapids firm is charged with selling artificially colored oleomargarine. There are two important points that will probably be determined by the court. One is whether the law prohibiting the coloring of oleo is valid; the other whether the retailer who sells the goods to the consumer, or the jobber who sells to the retailer is responsible.



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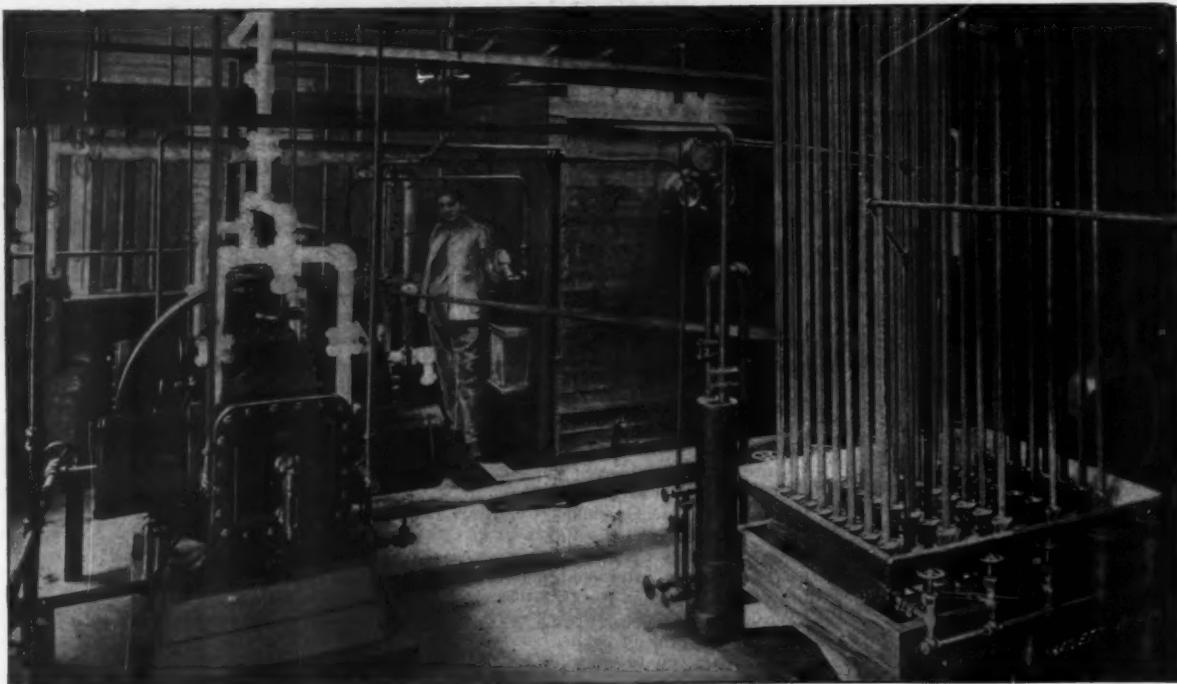
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Last week this space contained a cut of the meat room of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and referred to the new refrigerating plant which had been installed. The above shows it fully. The compressor is belted from the small engine in the back ground and hides the brine pump which is near the brine tank. The Condenser is of the vertical evaporative type, economical of water and easily handled. Such a plant is efficient, durable and convenient.

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FEEDING RANGE STEERS.

This branch of feeding live stock is, or ought to be, one of considerable importance in the Western States, and more especially in those known as the Northwestern. And in the future it is likely to become vastly more important than it is to-day. It is a fact that an overwhelming majority of the range stock to-day go to the block in what may be termed an unfinished or a half-finished form. This means loss to the country more than could well be estimated. And it is a loss that must continue right along until the bulk of the steers grown on the range shall be bought by the farmers and finished by them for the market. This, as already stated, is being done, but only to a comparatively limited extent. It should be borne in mind by those who feed range steers or who propose to feed them, that there are two classes of these, and that it makes considerable difference which of them is invested in. The first class are grown on the range without herders, and are not fed in winter. They are supposed to pick up their living on the range. Such animals are very wild. They cannot easily be driven except by the aid of horses. And sometimes it is unsafe for the individual to try and drive them on foot. The other class are raised on the semi-range plan. They pasture on the range in summer. In winter shelter to some extent is provided for them and also food. They are therefore not so wild as the other class of animals, and consequently should feed better. The second class also will continually become more numerous relatively, and the first class will become correspondingly less numerous. The cruel age of growing animals by the former method will soon be a thing of the past. At least the indications point that way, for it is becoming better understood that food can be grown in the mountain valleys with and without irrigation, and that it will pay well to grow it, more especially for calves and young animals the first winter. It is well, therefore, when buying, to try and get animals of the semi-range class. If the purchase is made through a responsible dealer, he will usually know from the brand to which class the animals belong. But whether of the first or second class, the attempt should not be made to feed the animals in the stall. They are wild and timid, and for some days after being tied up will not eat enough to make them gain. At our experiment station in Minnesota we have fed semi-range steers tied in the stall for two years. But with them, such a mode of feeding was necessary to enable us to determine what each steer gained, and also the exact amount of the food consumed. They fed very well, however, after a time. But the task of tying them was no joke. In 1896-7 the bunch fed made us a profit of \$19 per head. All the conditions, however, were very favorable. The present winter the experiment also promises a good profit. But it is more than probable if the steers had been in a shed, and the other conditions being right, that they would have done still better. The aim should be, therefore, to feed such steers in a shed with access to a yard. The location of both, in the Northwestern States, is a matter of great importance. If the shed is placed on the lee side of a bluff, and if the yard is placed on the sunny side of a shed, or if both are placed in a ravine or within the shelter of a grove, the difference in favor of well doing in the animals will be very marked. The shed ought to be warm, and so that it could be closed in a stormy time. But ordinarily the animals should have access to the yards day and night. They will then choose the place in which to rest that is best suited to their comfort. The shed should be made so warm that no drafts can blow through it, and the yard should be kept nicely bedded. The bedding of the yard is even more im-

portant southward, where the winters are mild, than further north. It is a great mistake to have animals stand in mud or lie in a wet bed when they are being fattened. If the water can be placed in some warm corner in the shed so that the animals can take it at will, it will be well for them. It is also greatly important that the animals shall be fed by one attendant. And he should be a man of kindly disposition and of perfect self-control. If he is habitually kind and gentle with the animals, they will respond accordingly, and it will mean a great many more pounds of flesh. The wild rangers will soon recognize him as their friend and will come to meet him as he brings them food. Some persons have advocated feeding such steers in a closed shed. To feed them thus would probably be a mistake. They have been grown in the open air. They love its freedom. Therefore when allowed the freedom of a yard they will fret less than when confined. It will also be less expensive to provide the shed room, since a less quantity of it will suffice. There is also some difficulty in keeping the shed at a proper temperature. If, however, this can be arranged, the continuous shed protection would be more advantageous in a wet and mild than in a dry and cold climate. Many are of the opinion that in such latitudes as Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota or Dakota the very low temperatures call for continuous shed protection, but experience in feeding does not carry out this view. The animals seem to do better when they can go out into a yard virtually when they desire to do so. Give a beast the freedom of choice, and it will invariably choose those surroundings that are most congenial under normal conditions. The yards in which the steers are confined should not be large. If large it is more expensive to keep them littered. And they certainly ought to be kept thus littered, not only for the comfort of the animals, but for the conservation of the manure made. In a dry winter climate the manure thus made is of the very best. In the first place it is rich, because of the rich food fed. In the second place the liquids are all conserved and absorbed among the litter. In the third place the soluble parts are not washed away as they would be in a rainy winter climate. The manure thus made is of the best. To obtain such a fertilizer should of itself be a powerful incentive to the farmer to feed animals. How sad, therefore, to notice, that instead of doing this in the Northwest, many farmers are allowing to go to waste the little manure that they do make. The length of time that cattle should be fed will depend upon various conditions, such as the condition of the animals, the kinds of food fed, and probable market values. This question is one that is very much debated. The favorite plan in the West is to rush the animals along, by feeding them large quantities of concentrated grain, and then send them off to the market. In the judgment of the writer, many of the Western feeders waste much food through overfeeding, and many of them also make a great mistake by not feeding for a longer period. In behalf of the rapid forcing method, it is argued that a saving in the food of maintenance is effected. In this contention there is some truth, but it is at least questionable if more food is not wasted by such a system than is saved. But whether the forcing or the slower system of feeding is adopted, the aim should be to bring the animals to a perfect finish. It is the high finish in animals of quality that brings the high price.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Salt Association held its monthly meeting at Saginaw. Salt is selling very slowly, and the association has 250,000 barrels more on hand now than it had one year ago at this date.

CATTLE TRADE OF ANTWERP.

The following is a translation of an article taken from the Matin, of Antwerp, concerning the importation of cattle at Antwerp:

The Chamber of Commerce has just addressed a very important letter on this subject to the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, protesting strongly against the protectionist tendencies of the government, which have caused much injury to Belgian commerce, and are likely to cause more, for Belgium will fail to obtain any concession in the negotiations with Canada and the United States, as was shown at the time of the termination of the Anglo-Belgian treaty of commerce. Canada will no doubt refuse to grant us the preferential rate of duty, and the President of the United States will refuse us the benefit of concessions upon the prohibitory rates of the tariff introduced in 1897.

It is to be remarked that there has been created since 1890 a new branch of trade between Canada, South America and our country, namely, the importation of live cattle; which traffic has taken sufficient proportions to enable Antwerp to become the principal cattle and meat market of the Continent.

The agrarians were not satisfied with the then existing protective rates of duty, and the government, resorting to pretexts which the Chamber of Commerce and ourselves had already shown to be unreasonable, granted them the exclusion of transatlantic cattle. The direct consequence was seen in the arrival and departure of vessels, in the rates of freight, in our import trade, as a factor in our general commerce, and in the necessity of paying higher prices for beef and mutton than one pays in England.

The Chamber of Commerce recalls attention to these disastrous consequences, and adds that the prohibitory measures have had, on the other hand, a reactionary effect in our intercourse with the countries hereinafter named.

If the general interests of the port of Antwerp, of its commerce, those of the consumers of meat, have been and remain ignored, notwithstanding just protest, how much more serious are the consequences for our export trade by the application of the present tariff of the United States, Canada and the Argentine Republic? What will be the consequence when in the near future these three countries apply to England and other manufacturing countries either a general preferential rate of 25 per cent., as in the case of Canada, or perhaps a reduction of duty on glass, iron, sugar and other manufacturing products, which form the great bulk of our exports?

In 1897, the importation of cattle was considerably reduced; transatlantic importation of horned cattle has entirely ceased, while that of sheep from the Argentine Republic, after falling off from 47,778 head in 1896 to 19,988 head, has ceased completely, for the reason that, although the agrarians have not demanded entire exclusion of sheep, the importation is only possible in connection with that of cattle. If the cargo of a vessel is not made up of the cattle and sheep combined, the rate of freight per head of sheep becomes excessive, and the result per se is exclusion.

The plea brought forward that, for hygienic reasons, severe administrative measures were necessary, was absolutely false. It has been demonstrated, without a possibility of being contradicted, that cattle in North as well as in South America were free from disease, and that no epidemic among cattle existed in either of these countries. Belgians have been deprived of the means of furnishing themselves with healthy meat at a low price, but horses from England (and what horses!) are

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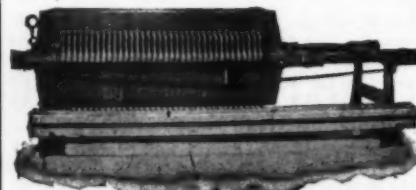
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IMPORTERS, RECEIVERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS OF
AMERICAN HOG PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

LARD, MEATS, TALLOW, GREASES, SAUSAGES, CASINGS,
SOAP-STOCK, GLUE-STOCK, FERTILIZERS, ETC.

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CABLE ADDRESS: OPTOMETER, BERLIN.

daily received, destined to be used as food by the lower classes.

This deplorable state of affairs, in connection with the fatal influences it may exert upon our negotiations with the United States and Canada, urgently demands the immediate intervention of our government.

The above very interesting report is furnished to the State Department by Consul George F. Lincoln.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN GUADELOUPE.

According to Consul Louis H. Aymé, at Guadeloupe, provisions are very scarce at that place. He says:

There is a scarcity of flour and other provisions, and also of lumber, owing to the cessation of the arrivals of vessels from the United States. The last vessel arrived March 26 and cleared April 2. At that time there was a stock of less than 2,500 barrels of flour. The four largest grocers bought up all this flour from the commission merchants, and also all the beef, pork, beans, etc., paying an advance of from 8 to 10 per cent. For the first time, there is not an ounce of American provisions in the hands of the large importing houses here. The grocers have raised the price of flour from 50 francs to 60 francs (\$9.65 to \$11.58), and everything else in like or even greater proportion.

The prices hitherto have been in the paper money of the colony, which has been at 30 per cent. discount. Yesterday the bank lowered the discount to 28 per cent., and the prices of provisions have correspondingly appreciated. Orders for provisions have been cabled; but there is great uncertainty whether such goods, even if purchased in New York on account and risk of French merchants, would be free from capture under a neutral flag.

Unless cargoes reach here at an early date, all provisions will be doubled in price, and there will be much suffering and misery.

The lowering of the rate of exchange of the paper money, while a step toward the material prosperity of the colony, will be of immediate detriment, as the prices will remain at the same high figure. There is practically a corner on United States provisions, and as but small amounts are produced here, these, too, have advanced in price.

MR. MICHAEL CUDAHY ON THE WAR.

"One result of the war between the United States and Spain will be to encourage the venturesome spirit in the American people, and by this I mean speculation in business as well as acts of physical daring." So spoke Michael Cudahy, of Chicago, president of the Cudahy Packing Company.

He eulogized Commodore Dewey and said his name would go down in history as one of the greatest naval commanders of all time. He discussed the strategy displayed by the Americans at Manila, and gave it as his opinion that Dewey's idea was to split the Spanish fleet in two and then take chances of whipping the enemy at either side of him.

"What a terrible time poor Spain is having now. Our little panic of 1893, when nearly everyone drew his money from the bank and buried it, is not to be compared with what is going on in Spain to-day. I believe that the banks over there must be almost empty. No money is in circulation and breadstuffs are enormously dear. But this war will work a transformation in Spain."

"The common people, the working classes of Spain, are all right at heart. They are industrious. It is true they are illiterate, but illiteracy is no crime. The people of Spain cannot help themselves."

"The system of Spain is all wrong. It has the rottenest aristocracy on earth. A Spanish aristocrat hates and despises a man who works. Your blue blooded Spaniard is a fellow who cares only for a feather, a sword, a sash, silk stockings and his 'honor.' He would rather die than do an hour's work."

Mr. Cudahy's opinion is that when the war is ended the United States will be a greater nation than ever. It will result in a cementing of the ties between the sections. People will be prouder than before of their country. Business, too, will continue to grow better.

HINTS TO PACKERS.

In hanging leaf lard (i. e., chilling for neutral), care should be taken that one part is not permitted to overlap another.

Leaf lard should be hung full width, and no fear need be entertained as to its condition when taken out of the chill room. Too low a temperature cannot be had for chilling leaf lard for this purpose.

Tongues should be cut out clean and full, and every one, except those diseased, accounted for. They should then be well washed clear of hair, etc.

It is important that tongues should not be chilled in too low a temperature (about 38° Fahrenheit) will be found very satisfactory, as the very close fiber of the meat, together with the coating of the tongue, make them a very delicate subject for refrigeration.

It is a difficult matter to thoroughly extract the animal heat from tongues, and any tendency to freeze the outer surface suddenly will result in the tongues turning out of pickle very unsatisfactorily the inner part of the tongue particularly being raw, as it were.

Dry shaving is a branch of the killing department which needs special attention. We have seen two sides of meat of equal quality, fully cured, one of which had been well cleaned and shaved on the killing floor and the other not attended to at all. An attempt had been made in the latter instance to polish up when packing, but it needed no practised eye to pick out the more marketable piece.

The extra cost incurred in properly handling hogs from the very commencement is so small and the advantages gained thereby so great that argument is unnecessary. The same remark applies to the proper trimming of meats on the cutting bench instead of the packing bench.

In packinghouses where sausages, etc., are manufactured, the heads are passed to the sausage department, and, where a ready sale may be had, the brains are extracted and sold separately, they being considered, by many people, a very choice and palatable dish.

Hogs will shrink from live to dressed weight about 20 per cent.; of course, this varies according to the quality of the hog.

Shrinkage from live to dressed weight is quite an item, and goes quite a long way toward covering the expense of running a packinghouse. It consists of hair and bristles, bung guts and casings, hearts, livers, stomachs, gut fat, etc.

Very little actual loss under the heading of shrinkage is suffered by the up-to-date packer.

Gross carelessness is displayed in some killing gangs, during the process of dry shaving, by men who gash sides, shoulders and hams, thereby causing unnecessary loss to their employer, as all such product must go as second-grade goods.

No water should be used at all on hogs after the lard is pulled and the hams faced.

The killing department of the packing industry is being more efficiently and profitably handled with each succeeding year. The fact should never be overlooked that good, efficient men in this and all branches of the business are well worthy of encouragement.

DAVID C. LINK, General Commission AND Export Broker.

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OLEO STEARINE A SPECIALTY.

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Choice Western Steam Lard,

Beef and Pork Products of all Kinds,
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ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

THOMAS GOULARD & CO.,
Inspectors, Weighers, Etc.
Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,
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FASTENS AND
TIGHTENS ITSELF

A perfect seal at top,
bottom and corners,
where others always
fail.

Cannot stick, leak,
nor wear out.
Works from either
side, gives clear door-
way, includes lock.
Made also for flush
floor.

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TIGHTENS ALL THE TIME.

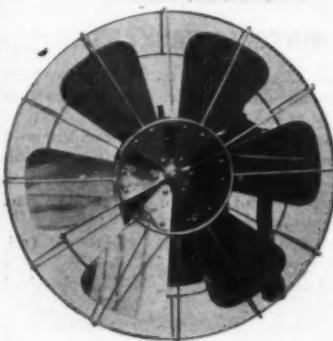
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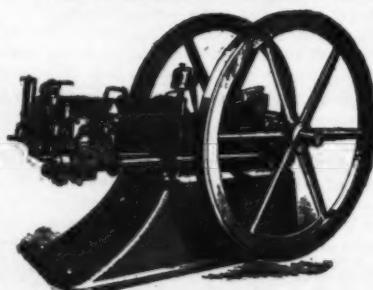
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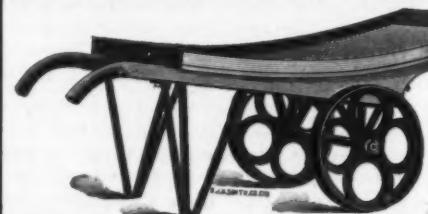
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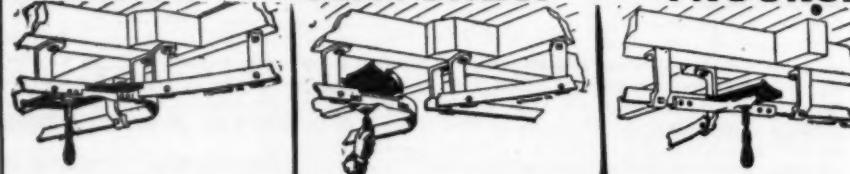
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TRACKS. ~ SWIFTS. ~ TRUCKS.

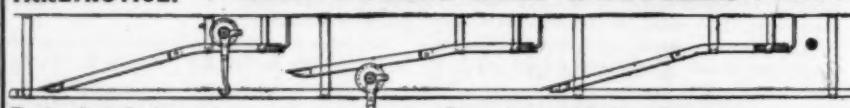


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SELF-ACTING BEEF SWITCHES (Patented).



Reducing Labor.
Safer in Construction.
No Additional Expense in Handling.

Strongest and the Cheapest
and Best in the Market.

For particulars and prices apply F. J. KOBUSH, 130 W. 61st Street, New York City.

TELEPHONE 348 CORTLANDT.



New York, March 31st 1898.

I hereby certify that I have been for sixteen years in the business of binding and mailing newspapers, that I have during these years handled at least 500 different newspapers, mostly trade journals, that I have been employed now for seven years without interruption by the publishers of The National Provisioner for binding and mailing their weekly issues, that I therefore had all opportunity to watch closely the steady progress of this publication, The National Provisioner, even during the last four (4) years of commercial depression. I take pleasure to certify, especially to the fact that of the large number of trade papers which I have handled in the regular line of my business The National Provisioner stands foremost with its bona fide circulation and with its evident progress in the estimation of its trade.

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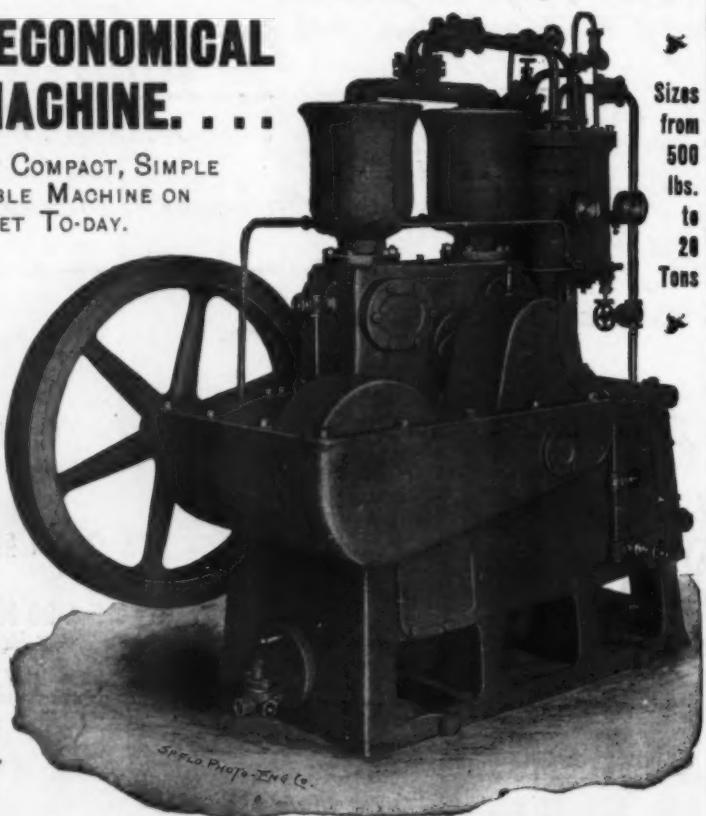
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Correspondence solicited.

Jackson & Co.,
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Desirous of Develop-
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The National Provisioner.

ITS FIELD IS THE UNIVERSE.

Ice and Refrigeration

—William Hardin's ice factory and cold storage plant in Quincy, Fla., is nearing completion.

—It is reported that Atlantic City, in Norfolk, Va., is to have an ice plant, and it was expected that work on the same would begin this week.

—Fire last week burned five ice houses belonging to the Middletown (N. Y.) Ice Company, leaving 4,000 tons of ice uncovered, with a probable loss of \$9,000.

—The Amite City (Ga.) Improvement & Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has closed a contract with the York Machine and Manufacturing Co. for a 4-ton ice plant.

—The ice factory of Ewing & Thompson, in Paris, Texas, has been completed and has begun operation. E. T. Ewing, of Paris, and J. G. Thompson, of Holly Springs, Miss., are the proprietors.

—Citizens in Wichita, Kan., have formed a company and secured a charter to build an ice plant, including cold storage. It will be known as the Citizens' Co-operative Ice Co. Benjamin Eaton is the president.

—Plans have been submitted to the Bureau of Building Inspection providing for the erection of a cold storage addition, 36x11 feet, on top of the Quaker City Cold Storage Company's plant on Water street, below Spruce, Philadelphia.

—The Gould Hall, in Ballston Spa, N. Y., owned by Messrs. James L. Scott and Martin McDonald, is being converted into a cold storage establishment. E. C. Griffith is interested with them and will be secretary and manager. The work is being done under the direction of Armour's contractor, J. D. McCormick. It will cost about \$5,000.

—Hartford, Conn., is to have a factory for the making of hygeia ice. The Columbia Brewing Co., John Zunner, secretary, will build the plant. The latter is expected to be in operation early in June. The water to be used in the ice making will be taken from an artesian well 300 feet deep. The capacity of the plant will be 110 tons every 24 hours.

—At the annual meeting of the Consumers' Ice Co., in Chester, Pa., the following directors were elected: James T. Burke, Geo. L. Horning, John C. Kepner, John J. Evans, John McGoldrick, H. G. Mason, Wm. J. McClure, Michael Cronin, Hugh J. McCaffrey and David B. McClure. They organized as follows: President, William J. McClure; Vice-President, George L. Horning; Treasurer, Henry Abbott; Secretary, Harry E. Bloom; Manager, William W. Green; Attorney, Josiah Smith.

—The ice dealers of Cleveland, O., have adopted the following scale of prices to govern the trade the coming season: Ten pounds daily, 40 cents per week; 15 pounds daily, 50 cents per week; 20 pounds daily, 60 cents per week; 25 pounds daily, 70 cents per week; various weights to 300 pounds per week, 40 cents per 100; 400 to 900 pounds per week, 30 cents per 100; 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per week, 25 cents per 100; 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per week, 20 cents per 100; 2,100 pounds and over, 17½ cents per 100.

—An exchange observes: If we keep Manila, a new field will be opened to the ice trade. Hats off to Dewey! Manila is a good hot town for ice men to settle in, and, while natural ice would come high, a factory would be a paying piece of property under American management. The one factory there now, if it has not been bombarded to pieces by this time, is a good investment, even with Spanish methods. With the new commercial era opening under Yankee auspices an ice machine in Manila is worth more than a castle in Spain.

—Preparations are under way through which the Binghamton (N. Y.) Cold Storage Co. will enlarge its present quarters to the extent of doubling its capacity. We are not informed whether contracts for the work have yet been given out. The present capacity of the plant is about 65,000 cubic feet. Its enlargement will give a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet, and the 60 tons of cold storage now afforded will then become 200 tons. The work of wiring the building with electricity will be commenced at once by the Binghamton Electrical Construction Co.

—A company has been formed for the construction of an ice manufacturing plant and cold storage house at Ashtabula, Ohio, and it is expected that the work of construction will be completed in time for this season's business. Wm. Erismann, of Milwaukee, is among the parties interested in the new enterprise, as are also Capt. Wm. Downs, W. W. Kunkle, A. Dalin, Ed. Savage and E. H. Burill. The company will be incorporated and capitalized at \$40,000. The plant will have a capacity of 30 tons of ice per day of 24 hours, and a cold storage capacity of ten carloads. The plant will be ready for use June 15. The Vilter Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., will put in the machinery.

—The Hagerstown (Md.) Herald says: A few weeks ago a message was received by the Frick Company in Waynesboro from Abraham M. Geist, who was in San Domingo, stating that he had completed the erection of an ice plant, for which purpose he had gone

there, and asking for directions. A few days afterwards a message was received stating that he was dead. Geist was assisted in his work by Spanish workmen and boarded at a house with a number of Spaniards. The news of his death following so closely on the heels of a message from Geist himself aroused the suspicions of the officers of the Frick Company, they believing that there might have been foul play. Acting on this belief the State Department was asked to investigate. Directions to that effect were sent to the American Consul at San Domingo and he replied that Geist had died of yellow fever. The Frick Company, notwithstanding this information, is still under the impression that all is not right and think that Geist met his death at the hands of the Spaniards.

—Owing to the failure of last winter's ice crop on the Upper Mississippi River, and con-



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For All Cold Storage Insulation.

Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.

Strong and Entirely Odorless.
Will Not Deteriorate With Age.

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All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are not as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.

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ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSER, COILS, TANKS
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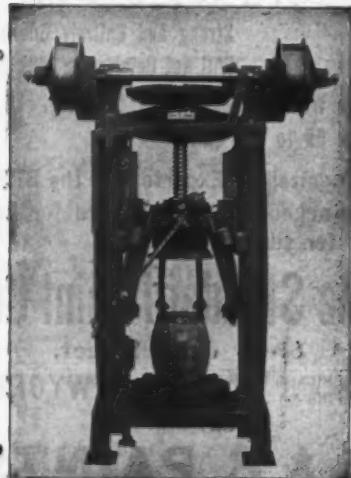
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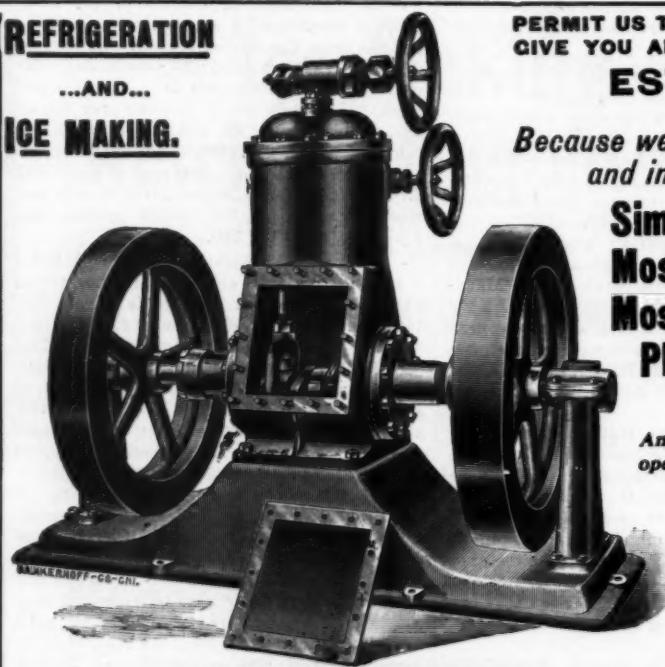
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ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

PERMIT US TO
GIVE YOU AN
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Because we manufacture
and install the

**Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.**

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.

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It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

**NO MORE SPOILED
MEATS or EXORBIT-
ANT ICE BILLS.**

Our reputation and guarantee
back of all our work. That is
worth something, isn't it? And
they cost no more than the inferior
makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

Brooklyn Agent, HENRY G. BULLWINKEL,
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

TRACKING A SPECIALTY. It will pay you to have our prices on
Tracking and Rollers.

Alphabetical Index on Page 7.

sequent scarcity of the natural product in St. Louis, retail dealers are bracing themselves for an advance in prices which, it is thought, will be made by the local wholesalers and manufacturers of the artificial product. Retailers expect to pay from \$3 to \$3.50 per ton, instead of \$2.50. In certain quarters this raise has already been made, and it is said will be general by June 1.

The Richmond Dry Cold Storage Co., of which Mr. R. A. Lancaster, Jr., is president, has put in a complete cold storage plant on the compression system, in Richmond, Va., at 17-21 Market square.

The Board of Health of Chicopee, Mass., have decided to test the ice which comes from the Chicopee River, the Bleachery and Bemis ponds for impurities before it shall be used.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending May 21, 1898, is as follows:

		PORK, BBLS.	
To	Weekending May 21, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, 1897.
U. Kingdom ..	831	1,456	47,712
Continent ..	1,184	104	29,003
So. & Cen. Am.	381	63	11,487
W. Indies ..	2,014	3,852	62,384
Br. No. Am. ..	649	40	9,109
Other countries ..	....	90	808
Total .. .	5,059	5,605	160,499
 BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom ..	18,975,111	16,770,056	451,971,333
Continent ..	5,057,039	717,900	107,488,317
So. & Cen. Am.	172,300	25,931	3,287,675
W. Indies ..	67,150	158,200	4,478,703
Br. No. Am. ..	....	6,000	127,640
Other countries ..	....	25,200	314,725
Total .. .	24,871,600	17,703,287	567,608,393
 LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom ..	9,093,925	8,081,000	183,784,048
Continent ..	14,153,025	4,675,281	210,381,182
So. & Cen. Am.	504,470	330,775	12,715,534
W. Indies ..	299,220	862,308	13,646,055
Br. No. Am. ..	....	2,800	294,436
Other countries ..	2,280	38,700	789,836
Total .. .	24,052,920	13,990,864	421,611,001

Recapitulation of the week's exports.

Week ending May 21, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Name, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	4,034	9,083,775	13,648,640
Boston	348	6,295,800	2,222,497
Portland, Me. ....	....	483,622	997,786
Phila., Pa.	649	3,317,365	5,110,289
Baltimore, Md. ....	....	....	581,135
Norfolk, Va. ....	....	27,600	13,750
Newport News.	28	5,663,438	1,478,823
New Orleans ....	....	....	....
Montreal ....	....	....	....
Total .. .	5,059	24,871,600	23,052,920

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '97.	Nov. 1, '96.	Increase.
	to	to	
May 21, '98.		May 22, '97.	
Pork, Ib.	32,000,800	28,597,400	3,502,400
Hams, B'en, Ib.	567,668,393	489,680,880	127,987,501
Lard, Ib.	421,611,091	314,739,621	106,871,470

Made to order in any size or in any wood under the LEONARD System. Guaranteed the best. Uniform low temperature. Dry atmosphere. Free from odors. Eight walls to save the ice. Air tight locks. Overlapping doors, easy to fill with ice. Retail compartment in either end. Above style 12 feet long, 6 feet deep, 7 feet high in ash, antique finish, for \$100.00, other sizes smaller or larger in proportion. Special roll top refrigerators for grocers constantly on hand. Also porcelain lined storage cans for ice cream dealers, hotel refrigerators, etc. Send for catalogue. Describe your needs.

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Give us your Order.

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President and Manager.

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SMALL MACHINES FOR BUTCHERS A SPECIALTY.



NO PORK PACKER

Can afford to be without

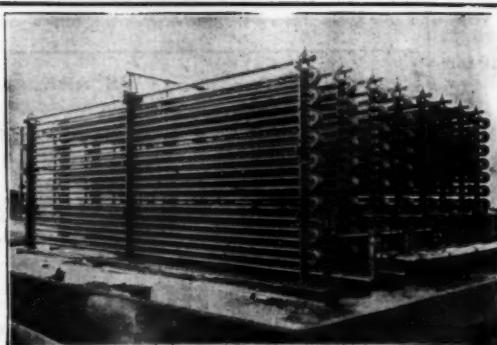
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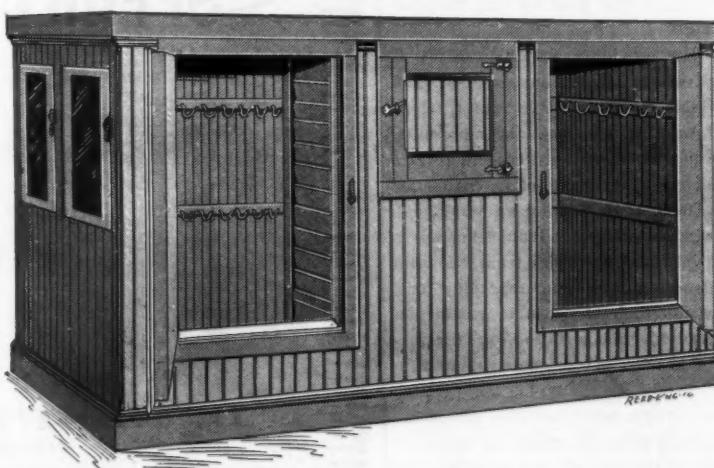
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A CO-OPERATION OF THE LEADING INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY TO SECURE A LARGER EXPORT BUSINESS; LIMITING THE INDIVIDUAL EXPENSE TO ONE HUNDRED DOL- LARS PER YEAR.

To bring American producers and foreign buyers together:

First—By obtaining and circulating among its members the latest and most authentic information regarding foreign markets; the names and addresses of reliable buyers; the inauguration of new enterprises likely to require American goods.

Second—By giving our manufacturers an opportunity to cultivate acquaintance and advertise their wares abroad through foreign bulletins sent out to the world's markets in different languages.

Third—By maintaining agencies throughout the world for gathering and disseminating information, of interest to ourselves and to our prospective customers, to the end that the merits of American goods may be known, and that they may be as easily procured in any market as is now possible with the products of England, France and Germany.

Fourth—By providing suitable offices in New York where foreign buyers upon their arrival in this country can find interpreters, obtain information, and meet the representatives of American manufacturers—all foreign correspondents to work in close connection with this office, thus forming an intelligent, far-reaching machinery for influencing trade.

Fifth—To furnish members translations of correspondence, information regarding custom laws and their changes, to answer inquiries regarding transportation, exchange, insurance and credits. To promote communication and reciprocity between the United States and foreign countries. To co-operate with and supplement the efforts of other organizations to the end of enlarging our export trade. The trend of the world's development is in our direction, and with intelligent and persistent effort, the center of exchange can gradually be transferred to this country, with all that it implies.

Sixth—The United States form the greatest producing country on the globe; our capacity to produce is fast exceeding our ability to consume; our fields, forests, mines and factories can supply the world; the ingenuity of our inventors is proverbial; the quality and utility of our products are recognized wherever introduced; with increasing facilities of communication "the field is the world," and with intelligent effort we can command a reasonable share of the world's trade. It will be the constant aim of the United States Export Association to make every effort to acquaint foreign countries with the greatness of this country and its ability to supply the world's wants.

Respectfully submitted,

U. S. EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
F. B. THURBER, President,
143 Chambers Street, New York.
Correspondence solicited.**

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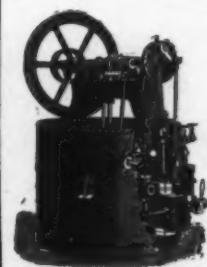
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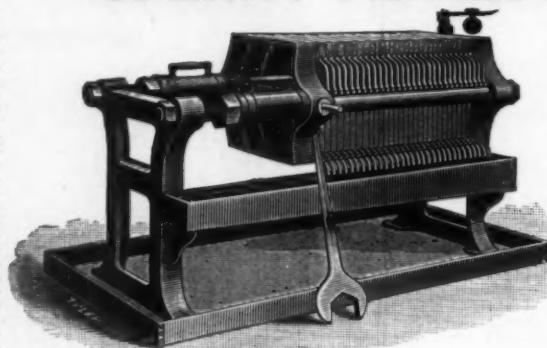
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NAME.....

CITY AND STREET.....

COUNTY AND STATE

Financial Review.

Thursday, May 28, 1898.

A demonstration of the intimate relations between the money and securities markets of the world was the feature of the current week. These relations have an especial mutual sensitiveness in war times. The week's influences covered political developments abroad as well as those connected with the progress of the conflict between Spain and the United States. In London and Paris there was a distinct relaxation of the tension in Anglo-French diplomacy.

The Paris Figaro went so far as to assert that an agreement had been reached between the two nations with regard to the West African disputes. The London "Thunderer" declared that this statement was premature, but intimated that progress was certainly making toward an agreement. The facts were registered in a recovery in securities in both London and Paris, including the Government funds of Great Britain and France. The price of money fell at all the European centers, in London especially the fall being quite precipitate. The Bank of England reduced its discount rate to 3½ per cent. from 4 per cent., the figure to which it was advanced on April 7.

The European war cloud may not be entirely dissipated, but the outlook is certainly brighter and the improvement was reflected in our local markets, fully justifying the stress we laid last week upon the importance to us of the situation abroad. The New York money market relapsed into even greater ease and Chicago money rates, which have followed New York only reluctantly since the beginning of the month, began to indicate a distinct retrocession. In the stock market there were sharp midweek recoveries and while the professional element is still to be credited with undue prominence in the dealings, there was an evident increase in buying by the commission houses. The course of prices was somewhat irregular, but it was clearly proved that speculation is governed in the main by optimism and that prices are ready to advance on any encouragement. In a general way the features of the Stock Exchange week were the continued stability of the Granger shares at their comparatively high level, indications of renascence in the Pacific railway stocks, new animation in the Trunk Line issues and signs of manipulative weariness in the late Industrial leaders, Sugar Refining and American Tobacco. Some of the other Industrial stocks came more prominently into market favor.

Very interesting developments attended the fortnightly settlement at the London Stock Exchange in the department for American securities. The scarcity of these stocks for delivery may be accepted as proving that a considerable part of the last two weeks' selling by London had been for the short account. In the case of St. Paul, the floating supply in London was found to be so small that a premium as high as 3½ per cent. had to be paid to secure certificates for delivery or to carry over contracts to the next fortnightly settlement. It has been authoritatively ascertained that the amount of St. Paul held abroad is almost the lowest in the history of the listing of this stock abroad. It is understood that one London house controls nearly the whole of the floating amount of St. Paul in the British capital, and in these circumstances some interesting movements in its price may be looked for within the next two weeks. Un-

less some unexpected event should induce free selling here, the London market is likely to exert important influence on the fluctuations of St. Paul, and it will naturally be at the expense of the short interest.

The market standing of St. Paul has been somewhat influenced by the method of dividend distributions in the last year and a half. In 1897 the company paid 5 per cent. on its common stock, but it was in two payments—one of 2 per cent. in April and one of 3 per cent. in October. Last April 2½ per cent. was paid, but it was in the form of 2 per cent. "regular" and ½ per cent. "extra." If St. Paul's dividends should be put flatly on a 2½ per cent. semi-annual basis the stock would enjoy more of a public estimation as a 5 per cent. annual dividend payer and its price would more nearly reflect a figure at which such an investment would be regarded in a 3 per cent. money market. It was several years before Lake Shore was officially placed on a regular 6 per cent. annual dividend basis, but it ultimately benefited highly by this conservative policy of the management. So it may be with St. Paul. The earnings of the company have been sufficiently tested by the varying fortunes of the last six years to warrant the common stock being officially placed in the 5 per cent. dividend ranks and great interest, on this account, will attach to the next dividend meeting of the directors in September.

The St. Paul Company is a large carrier of spring wheat. The acreage planted to this grain this year will be materially increased by from 10 to 15 per cent., and the crop has been favored with ideal weather. But there has been a marked increase in recent years in the growth of manufactures in the territory tributary to the road, and it is less dependent than ever upon the transportation of cereals. The same may be said of the other Granger roads. Nevertheless this year's agricultural prospects have a most important relation to the prosperity not only of these lines but of the whole country. In the big "boom" years, 1880 and 1881, the farm value of all wheat was 95.1 cents, and \$1.19.2 per bushel respectively. In 1880 a crop of 500 millions bushels yielded a value of 475 millions in round figures. In 1881 a crop of 383 millions bushels yielded about 456 millions value. Now it is not much out of the way to calculate upon an average farm value for wheat this year of \$1 a bushel, and this week an expert like Snow in the Orange Judd Farmer has estimated a probable crop of 700 millions bushels. A comparison as vital as these figures present goes far to explain the strong buying of the Granger stocks and the prediction of shrewd observers that the price basis this season will be much higher than in many years. In this group of roads, two remarkably favorable statements of gross earnings are to be noted—those of Chicago & Northwestern and of St. Paul & Omaha.

War news this week has not been sufficiently sensational to influence speculation decidedly. But rumors certainly have been. On Tuesday London in some way got filled with reports that the Spanish Cape de Verde fleet had been destroyed in West Indian waters. Securities responded quickly to the stories, advancing 1@2 per cent. for the general list. When it was ascertained that the reports were not true, some reactions followed, but disappointment was mitigated by the assertions that Admiral Cervera was blockaded in the port of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet, and the speculative community was satisfied that his fleet's destruction or surrender was only a question of time. The events of the week demonstrate that the Spanish war is not to be finished so early or so easily as was at one time the fashion to predict, but as confidence still exists in final

American victory, the sentiment of the Street is in a condition to respond favorably to any successful stroke of American arms.

The Trunk Line stocks were led to higher prices by New York Central and Michigan Central. The former was helped by the statement of Lake Shore for the first quarter of its fiscal year, showing 2.15 per cent. earned on the stock. When the amalgamation scheme of the Vanderbilts is fully executed, New York Central, the property in control, will reap the benefits of the surplus earnings of the newly controlled Western lines. The organization of a new pool to regulate the grain traffic between Buffalo and New York will benefit all the New York State trunk lines. It will also allow a better maintenance of rates with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is reorganized, the trunk line situation will be freed of the factor of a road responsible only for earning its operating expenses and receivership obligations. The plans of the syndicate are rapidly maturing and promise high success.

U. S. Leather preferred has been in favor with a new bull pool, based upon higher priced hides and the army consumption of leather manufactures. Although purely local issues, reference cannot be avoided to the extensive advances in New York City traction stocks. Further consolidations are reported to be mooted, and the general adoption of underground electric motors on the surface roads and application of electricity to the elevated roads make it an interesting question which electrical company will secure the contract. Confident claims are made by persons largely interested in General Electric that that company will be the favored bidder.

Last Saturday's bank statement, with its big gain in cash holdings and increase in loans, reflect the increased financial confidence. As money has been coming here from the interior this week and the Government has continued free payments on war account, another favorable bank statement is expected on Saturday, and its character is foreshadowed by a further fall in interest rates. Commercial paper is discounted more cheaply, and owing to the scarce supply the competition of buyers is keen. Call loans closed at 1½ per cent., against 1½@1¼ per cent. a week ago. Time money closes as follows: Sixty days 2½ per cent., against 3 per cent. a week ago; 90 days, 2½ per cent., against 3 per cent.; five months, 3 per cent., against 3½ per cent.; six months, 3½ per cent., against 4 per cent. In London call money closed at 2@2½ per cent., against 2½@3 per cent. a week ago, and discounts at 2% per cent., against 3½@3½ per cent. last week.

The European markets were higher on improvement in politics, and even Spanish funds shared in the recovery. British consols close for the account at 111 11-16, against 110 13-16 a week ago. French rentes close at 102.95, against 102.55. Spanish 4 per cent. bonds ended in London at 34½, against 32½-16 a week ago. The premium on gold at Madrid was lower, closing at 82½, against 80 last week.

The foreign exchange market recovered from last week's low figures, but the tone was easier near the end on offerings of bills against the purchase of American securities by London. Actual sterling closed at 4.84 for long and \$4.86½@\$4.86½ for short, against \$4.83½@\$4.83½ and \$4.86½@\$4.86½ a week ago.

The range of prices of the more important stocks for the week ended May 26 was:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close
Am. Maitling ...	28	28½	27½	28½	28
Do., pfd.	79	79	77½	77½	78
Am. Cotton Oil... 22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Do., pfd.	75	75	74½	75	74
Am. Spirits 11½	12½	11½	12½	11½	11½
Do., pfd.	29	33½	29	32½	29
Am. Sugar Ref. ... 134½	138½	134%	138	134%	134%
Do., pfd.	112	113½	112	113½	112
Am. Tobacco ... 109	110½	107½	108½	108½	108½
Atchison, pfd. ... 30%	32½	30½	31%	30%	30%
C., B. & Q. ... 100%	102%	99½	99½	102	101½
C., M. & St. P. ... 96½	99½	96½	98½	96½	96½
C., R. I. & Pac. ... 102	102½	101½	103½	101½	101½
Erie, 1st pfd. ... 34½	36%	34½	35%	35	35
General Elec. ... 36½	37	36	36½	36½	36½
Louis. & Nash ... 53½	55½	53	55	53½	53½
Missouri Pac. ... 33½	35%	33½	35½	33½	33½
National Lead ... 33	33½	32½	33½	33	33
N. Y. Central ... 115	117½	114½	116½	115	115
Manhattan Ry. ... 104½	107½	103½	105%	104½	104½
Met. St. Ry. ... 150	163½	150	150	150	150
Northern Pac. ... 26	27½	26	26½	25½	25½
Do., pfd.	65	66½	65	66½	65½
People's Gas ... 97½	99	97½	98½	97½	97½
Reading ... 18	19½	17½	19	17½	17½
Do., 1st pfd. ... 44	46½	44	45%	44	44
Do., 2nd pfd. ... 22	23½	22	23½	22½	22½
Union Pacific ... 22½	23½	22	23½	22½	22½
Do., pfd.	57½	59½	57½	58½	57½
U. S. Leather ... 78	81	78	81½	78	78
Do., pfd.	65	69½	65	68½	64½
West. Union Tel. 90%	91½	90%	91½	90%	90%

*Ex. dividend.

May 28, 1898.























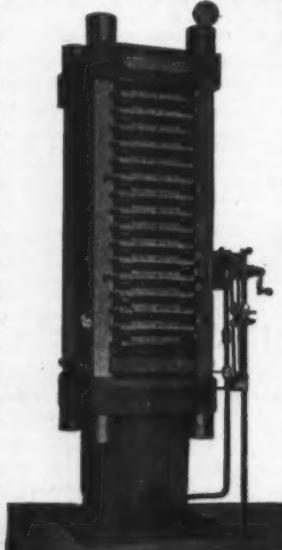


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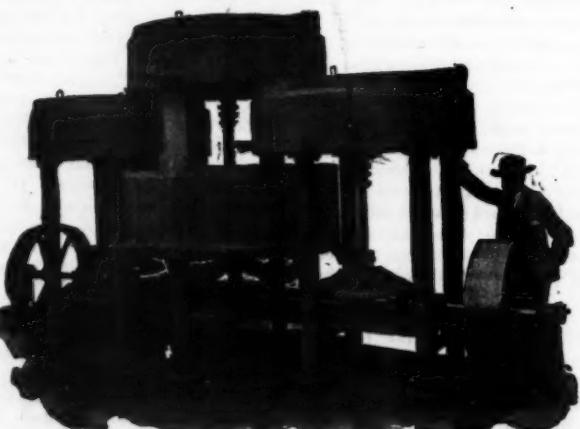


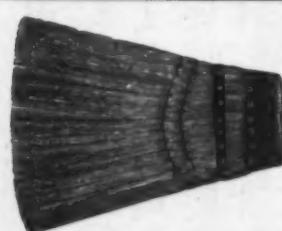


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Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill
MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Pumps, Molds,
The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.
The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.


SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.



No. 4 Rattan Reed and Broom Corn Mixed Broom.

For Heavy Work, Packing Houses, Warehouse, Meat Market, Etc.

Where hard sweeping and scrubbing
is needed to be done.

The fastening holds the material solid, does not work loose on the handle or come to pieces in work but will wear down. We make push brooms, Bass, Rattan, and Steel Wire. Prices on application, and trial orders solicited.

JOS. LAY & CO., Manufacturers, Ridgeville, Ind.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

QUIET AND FIRM MARKET.

There has been nothing very brilliant to the market this week. Where buyers had been a little alarmed in the previous week by the strong upward course of the provision market they have since settled down and are taking a calmer view of affairs by reason of the going out of excitement in lard and its reaction to lower prices. It is without question that a marked stimulus would be given cotton oil at once if the lard market should take on prices to which it is entitled by its statistical position and its enormous export movements, but in its present hesitating tendency in springing to better figures, the compound lard refiners feel that they need be in no hurry and that they had better wait until the compound lard trading becomes brisker before urging wants on the oil market, particularly as the prices of oil are held with a good deal of confidence. The reasoning is on the part of the compound lard refiners in New York that if pure lard is to go higher, and if the compound should get a better trading by reason of it, that its price would as well be brought up and that they could see their way clear then to meeting the necessary price to secure the oil supplies. The refiners generally feel that there is a possibility of the oil market going further against them, if they have not some of the outside views held by the trade otherwise. There is no question but that the trade as a whole is elated over the prospects of the oil situation, and that it is counting upon exceptionally high prices before the new crop oil appears. At the same time there is some disposition to sell here and there the July delivery, and for which 26½ has been accepted, for a prime yellow grade, in the New York market, and which is only ½c. above the price for spot lots. It would perhaps do no harm to say that 30 is regarded as a cheap figure for prime yellow in their calculations upon the outcome of the situation before the new crop, while there are many with the belief that the putting out of that price is altogether of a too conservative order in the line of possibilities, more particularly in the late future. There is no doubt but that the buying of pure lard for export is altogether beyond calculations, and that at this time of year when the summer marketing of hogs is liberal that the stock of lard instead of increasing is falling away steadily, while it is altogether of moderate proportions. If pure lard should go up another cent a pound, and which is believed to be by the trade a probability, there is no doubt that the compound lard business would spring into exceptional briskness, and in that event the moderate stocks of cotton oil would come up as a sharp factor to bringing about exceptionally high prices for it. The fact that beef fat and cottonseed oil combinations, outside of compound lard, have been having for two or three weeks a brisk demand from consumers and distributers shows that even now some portion of the trade wants to get off more extensively from pure lard to the other compounds, but that it is not ready as yet to take up the compound lard itself with marked animation. There is a good deal of demand in a general way suspended

over the war trouble, in the uncertainty natural from the breaking in of an outside influence, and if the war should suddenly terminate there would be a healthier business all around. Thus, as an instance, the English markets want considerable supplies of tallow; they have been unable to take them on the pressure of grain upon ocean accommodation. This freight difficulty is at the close being somewhat modified as a factor with rates becoming weaker and the room to be had a little more freely. If tallow should become stronger in some degree cotton oil would be benefited. The Western refiners have given up hope of shaking the mills over their strong views as to prices. They have been picking up a lot here and there, but they are now finding that in Texas and certain Atlantic sections, where the freight rates would permit them to figure, that there is only a little of the oil here and there, and that the mills have a very full idea of its value. In the Mississippi Valley there are fair holdings, but the prices held there do not permit the refiners to figure over the offerings with the present prices of compound lard. The soap trade has a fair accumulation of the oil, while it would not buy further unless it was able to put up the prices of soap. It desires to advance the market for the manufactured goods, not only on the increased cost of oil, but of tallow as well, but a general understanding is desired by the soap trade concerning advanced prices for soap, as no one maker cares to take the responsibility of the first move that way, when the general interest has confronting it the activity and enterprise of the Western soap people who have for a long time been making steady inroads into the usual Eastern soap distributing channels. The export markets for cotton oil have not offered hopes of a broader movement to them from this country. The situation in France has been rather dull latterly, while its principal market has been unwilling to pay the current prices here. There has been a lull as well in the inquiry from Italy, while there is no prospect of England venturing upon the offerings here in the near future, as it is still making a good deal of the oil and getting steady supplies of Egyptian seed. However, as concerns export wants, not the usual attention would be paid their present quiet appearance if the home demands should sensibly quicken through an influence from compound lard, although there is no question but that the export trading will be of considerable importance before the season closes. All of the Southern markets have come up in prices latterly for refined to bringing about a trading basis hardly more favorable than the New York market, considering the easier ocean freights, by comparison with those at the South. Prime yellow has sold in New York at 26 for 1,200 bbls., and 800 bbls. for July delivery at 26½. Off grade yellow on the spot quoted at 25@25½. White oil has sold at 30@32 for 700 bbls. In choice and butter grades, sales of 900 bbls. at 27@29. There is no crude in barrels on offer here, except small lots from store. Crude in tank cars at essentially all points in the South is held at 20, with 19 bid at New Orleans; off grade yellow has sold at 24½. On Thursday there was a distinctly stronger market. There was no export demand, but the home trade was waking up a little, and 26 had been bid for prime yellow in New York and declined, while it was thought that sales would take place before the close at 26½, which was the lowest selling price.

(For Friday's closing see page 10.)

TRADE NOTES.

The Stevenson Co., of Chester, Pa., report that they are exceedingly busy in filling orders for the perfected door for use in refrigerators, etc. This door has a perfected seal at top, bottom and corners, and it is also claimed that it will not stick or leak, and that it works from either side, and is made also to fit flush to the floor. It possesses many features of exceeding interest to butchers and packers. A recent list published from a hundred patrons is very commendatory to the Stevenson door.

"Business was never better with us that at the present time. War scare seems to make no impression, but, in fact, seems to act as a stimulator, if orders be considered a basis to judge from," was the cherry remarks that met the representative of "The National Provisioner" in a recent call upon C. V. Hill & Co., of Trenton, who for so many years have been manufacturing the Hill refrigerator. Their strong claims for having a dry, cold atmosphere at all times in their refrigerators with a reduction in ice bills interest the butcher at once. This concern is at work upon a number of refrigerators of large size of special design, but their smaller refrigerators retain that beauty of design for which they are noted.

P. Billingham & Co. have recently started up their works on full time in order to meet a condition of the trade which seems to be improving very rapidly of late. Their silent meat cutter is thoroughly known among manufacturers of sausages and needs no introduction on our part. We are pleased to note the progress of this concern.

The Frick Co., of Waynesboro, Pa., reports the following sales: The Capital City Dairy Company, of Columbus, O., have placed their contract for one of their ten-ton refrigerating machines and system of piping for the dairy; Kamp & Company, of Johannesburg, South Africa, for forty-ton refrigerating and ice making plant, to be located at Port Elizabeth; Messrs. Kamp & Company have also ordered a ten-ton refrigerating and ice making plant which will be placed in Johannesburg; American Trading Company, of Kobe, Japan, for furnishing a complete ten-ton refrigerating and ice making plant to be installed in the city of Kobe, Japan; the Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y., have ordered a complete ice freezing and distilling system for use in connection with the present refrigerating plant.

L. LAMMENS,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND IMPORT

BROKER
SPECIALTY
OILS, GREASES, OLEO.

54 Rue Petites Ecuries,
PARIS.

F. W. MAURY & CO.
BROKERS IN
COTTON OIL
CRUDE AND REFINED.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

REFRIGERATORS.

On page 31 in this issue will be found the advertisement of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Refrigerator Co. The apparatus manufactured by this company is especially adapted for grocers and butchers, and has a number of advantages which makes it popular with the trade. One of the best of the varieties



manufactured is the Leonard roll top refrigerator as per the above illustration. It is made of oak, antique finish, with an oil polish. It has two ice doors, one in each end; the paneling is artistically arranged, and the workmanship throughout is of the very best. The rolls are provided with two thicknesses of bent glass and are held in place with wide nickel bands. It would be well for those contemplating the purchase of a refrigerator to consult the handsomely illustrated catalogue of the company, which will be sent free for the asking. The line of goods carried by them is calculated to please the most particular. The company states that they are prepared to make to order anything desired in the refrigerator line.

MANY CRUSHERS SAVED FROM LOSS.

The prevention of the concentration of seed cotton at central points, which was brought about solely through the indefatigable efforts of Col. Robert Gibson, the secretary and treasurer of the Inter-state Cotton Crushers' Association, cannot be overestimated by the cottonseed oil mills of the country, as, had such been permitted, many of them would have been unable to secure seed, and as a result would have had to permanently close their mills at a total loss to themselves.

FIRE IN SOAP WORKS.

Dallas, Tex., May 26.—The plant of the Excelsior Soap and Refining Company, Dallas, Tex., was totally destroyed by fire last Friday (20th inst.) night. Loss estimated on plant and stock, about \$30,000; insurance on same, \$12,850. There will be no action taken, in the way of rebuilding or otherwise, before the next meeting of the stockholders, date for which has not yet been set. Cause of fire unknown.

* Hides and Skins *

MARKETS.**CHICAGO.**

PACKER HIDES.—The market is very strong, having advanced appreciably since our last report. Values are extremely stiff and the tendency is decidedly in favor of increased values. Tanners are operating with the utmost conservatism and are buying only to satisfy immediate demands. Despite this the receipts are scarcely adequate to the demand. Holders are sanguine as to the prospect of advance. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have sold in substantial quantity at high prices. Stock has sold on a basis of 12½@12½c., which are the present quotations.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are not so strong a feature as the natives, despite which values are well sustained. They are worth from 10½@11c.

COLORADO STEERS have moved to a moderate extent at 10c. Some are being held at 10½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are firmly held at 11½@12½c. for all weights.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are in light supply and worth 11½c. They sold under 55 lb for 12c.

BRANDED COWS have sold in a moderate way at from 10½@11c., at which figures they are now quotable.

NATIVE BULLS have sold to the extent of 1,000 or 1,100 at 9¾c., and some are being held at 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market is not in sympathy with its packer contemporary. While prices are a trifle stronger than they were, there is a conspicuous absence of the confidential attitude which characterizes the packers. This is owing to the inferior quality of the receipts as well as to the fact that the Western tanners have appreciably curtailed their output. Eastern tanners are not operating to any extent.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have sold at 10½c., while the twos brought 9¾c. Unsuccessful attempts were made to advance these prices, but conditions were not favorable.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are not an active factor. They are worth 10½@10½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have advanced to 9½c. flat and are firmly held at the price.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, have not been in active request. They are worth 10½c. for ones and 9¾c. for twos.

NATIVE BULLS are also an indifferent factor at 8½c. flat.

CALFSKINS are rather inactive with prime country stock at 13c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, have been sold on a basis of 10½c. and are held by some at 11c.

DEACONS are in demand and worth 53@55c.

SLUNKS, 28@30c.

HORSE HIDES are in easier tendency and an ordinary variety could no doubt be bought at \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—The country market is consistently inactive. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1@\$1.05.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80c@\$1.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 25@27½c.

PACKER LAMBS, 75@80c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The market still largely in packers' favor—and with the packer's pleasant views of still higher prices it would look as if hides would soon reach their apex, as one tanner who seems to have grasped the situation pretty fairly, observed: "Hides are getting dangerously near the danger line." For when the packer sells hides his views of the market are only bound, as one may say, by a week ahead; with the tanners, however, it is different; he is forced like to prognosticate what will be the ruling market price four to five months to come. It therefore goes without saying that above the 12½c. it requires a good deal of nerve for the tanners to pitch in, as in four months the war may be over, and there is no doubt when peace is declared that a temporary lull will come in the market for all articles of commerce. Therefore while the situation seems very, very strong in the packers' favor, we have seen markets just as strong taking a sudden tumble to lower values; while the packers are sanguine in prices they are bound from this forward to meet more than ever the indifference of tanners, who may conclude it is better to go slow on working in hides, and thereby escape what may be a serious loss when the finished product comes on the market. There is also a little rumble in the air of labor troubles, for it stands to reason that if all the commodities of life advance there will be more or less dissatisfaction among the laboring classes, who, while they have more steady employment, will also have to pay a larger amount for the mere cost of living. The hesitancy also of the Senate in not bringing to a ready conclusion the war revenue measures is a sort of damper on the tanners having the most rosy colored views. It therefore behoves them to be very cautious at present. With the packers, however, it is different; it is only their legitimate right to force the market as high as tanners are willing to pay; at the same time they are coming to a point in which their keener judgment has to be exercised in refusing the present high prices for hides—holding them for still higher values; as the packers slaughter every day, and making piles of hides, they can well afford to "sacrifice," as they style it, their hides at present asking prices. The man who has his decks the clearest, and has sold steadily on the rising market, will have nothing to regret, as when the slump comes, it will be sharp and quick, and a drop of a cent a pound would lose a great deal more money than if he had "sacrificed" ¼@½c. a pound by accepting good bids when offered. Any "gum-head" may have sold hides for past month—as it was only ask and receive—from this out a cool, keen brain may be requisite for success.

SHEEPSKINS are cleaned up in this market. One of the largest slaughterers is constantly sending forward his stock as cured to his own pulleries, and the largest slaughterer is lucky enough to find a dealer here and there who is ready to speculate that the values of wool will be higher in the near future. The prices that he has received were full on the market. At present writing no stocks to offer.

BOSTON.

Tanners are operating with the most pronounced reluctance. Buffs are being held at

10½c. and are considered a doubtful speculation at the price. It is unnecessary to state that tanners are not anticipating their needs. New Englands are also decidedly stiff, having brought 10½c. flat.

BUFFS, 10½c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 10½c.

CALFSKINS are free sellers and closely sold up.

SHEEPSKINS are in light receipt and request.

PHILADELPHIA.

That old-time and obtrusive difference of opinion regarding values is seriously militating against sales. Tanners and dealers are a long way apart in their views. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11½@12c.

CITY COWS, 11½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10½@11c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9¾@11c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8½@9c.

CALFSKINS.—Demand absorbs the receipts.

SHEEPSKINS.—Receipts and request both light.

NEW YORK.

The holdings are very light. All stock is held at outside prices and holders are impervious to lower offers. The appended quotations show the strength of the market:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 12@12½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10½@11c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 9¾@10½c.

CITY COWS (flat), 11c.

NATIVE BULLS (flat), 9½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES are not in great demand in this section. They are worth from \$2@ \$3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market of the present week is strong and advancing. Prices have already reached a very respectable altitude and are likely to pursue the even tenor of their way for a while at least, unless some unforeseen condition arises to prevent. While the tanners are buying only in accordance with present needs and then with considerable reluctance, the call is sufficient to absorb the receipts. There is little doubt that even a very slight concession would generate a very brisk traffic, but holders are very stiff in their views and profess to be convinced that a further advance is imminent. The country market is, on the contrary, rather disposed to weakness. This may be ascribed to the fact that many Western tanners are turning out only about half of their usual output, as well as to the inferior offerings and high prices that prevail. The Boston market with buffs at 10½c. and New Englands 10½c. is naturally not in an active condition. In Philadelphia holders and buyers are separated by prices and the market is rather stagnant. There is little stock on hand in New York, and this is being held mainly at outside figures with no chance of movement on a lower basis.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12½@12½c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10½@11c.; Colorado steers, 10@10½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 11½@12½c.; No. 1 native cows, 11½c.; under 55 lb, 12c.; branded cows, 10½@11c.; native bulls, 9¾@10c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 10½c.; No. 2, 9½c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½@10½c.; branded steers and cows, 9½c. flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10½c.; No. 2, 9½c.; native bulls, 8½c.; calfskins, 13c. for No. 1; kips, 10½@11c. for No. 1; deacons, 53@55c.; slunks, 28@30c.; horse hides, \$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1@\$1.05; country pelts, 80c.@\$1; packer shearlings, 25@27½c.; packer lambs, 75@80c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10½c.; New England hides, 10½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10½@11c.; country cows, 9¾@11c.; country bulls, 8½@9c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 12@12½c.; grubs, 11@11½c.; butt-branded steers, 10½@11c.; side-branded steers, 9¾@10½c.; city cows, 11c.; native bulls, 9½c.; calfskins (see

HIDELETS.

A. P. Miller, the well-known Chicago hide broker, recently visited this market.

The Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., with New York offices and salesrooms at 37 Spruce street, contemplate shutting down their beam house.

The American Hide & Leather Importing & Trading Co. have recently incorporated under New Jersey laws for \$25,000. The incorporators are H. Swoboda, Philadelphia; E. Hirr schoff, Newark, and F. A. G. Schultze, Hoboken.

At the meeting of the directors of the U. S. Leather Co., held on the 24th inst., a dividend of 1½c. was declared payable July 1. Transfer books close June 15 and open on July 2.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

Early in the week the Rotterdam oleo oil market was exceedingly quiet and sales of small lots only were reported at 43. Holders took the stand that they would not sell under 43, but finding a constantly declining market for provisions in Chicago and fall in butter prices in Europe, they had to give in. Sales took place at 42, 41 and 40, and market now somewhat irregular at 42 to 40 for choice grades of oleo oil. Neutral lard is offered at 40. No buyers. Butter in Europe is declining.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending May 27:

May 20. Swift Extra sold at 43 florins.

200 tcs. sold.

" 23. Calumet sold at 43 florins.

60 tcs. sold.

" 24. Orange King sold at 43 florins.

24. Columbia Extra sold at 42 florins.

" 24. Harvey Extra sold at 42 florins.

" 24. Brilliant Extra sold at 41 florins.

" 24. Swift & Company sold at 40 florins.

" 24. Girard sold at 38 florins.

Sales this week, 2,500 tcs.

Stocks to-day, 3,000 tcs.

" 24. Orange King sold at 43 florins.

60 tcs. sold.

" 25. Morris Extra sold at 42 florins.

25. Calumet sold at 42 florins.

" 25. Monarch sold at 41 florins.

" 25. Brilliant Extra sold at 40 florins.

500 tcs. sold.

" 26. Modoc sold at 40 florins.

" 26. Armour Extra sold at 40 florins.

26. Calumet sold at 40 florins.

" 26. St. Lawrence sold at 34 florins.

" 26. Knickerbocker sold at 32 florins.

1,900 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

May 21. Per Stmr. Obdam—United, 100; Stern, 100; Wolff, 60; Hughes, Cook, 70; Eastman, 250; Isaac, 80; S. & S., 839; Hammond, 360. Total, 1,909 tcs.

May 21. Per Stmr. Nerano from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 750; Swift, 848; Morris, 180; Pittsburgh, 120; Martin, 68. Total, 1,923 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

May 21. Per Stmr. Obdam—International, 75; Cudahy P. Co., 70; Swift, 250; Armour & Co., 150. Total, 584 tcs.

May 24. Per Stmr. Nerano from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 300; Morris, 120; International, 225; Cudahy P. Co., 60. Total, 705 tcs.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

Highest Prices Paid for

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

HERMAN BRAND,

Dealer in

Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,

413 East 51st St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

LEDERER BROS.,

DEALERS IN

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW

667-669 HENDERSON ST.,

Jersey City, N. J.

A WELL KNOWN TANNER.

There is nothing which concerns the great packing interests of this country more than the disposition of their hides and its manufactured product, in which the tanner is so conspicuously identified, and, without doubt, our readers will be interested in a brief sketch of one of the oldest and most widely known tanners of this country.



WM. MCCLURE GALE.

Wm. McClure Gale came from a family that had always been identified in the leather business. In 1835 he first began his life work in the shop of his father, who, as shoemaker, tanned and prepared his own leather, tanning both the upper and sole leather. He remained here until the age of 21, after which he was identified with other concerns in this line of business. In 1848 he accepted a position with Pratt & Robinson to act as foreman of their tannery at Big Hollow, N. Y., where he remained until 1852, when he formed a partnership with the late Col. George Robertson and his son, Loring A., in building a tannery which was conducted under the firm name of L. A. Robertson & Co., at Middle Valley, Wayne County, Pa. At this place, from a small beginning, a large business was soon built up and the tannery became widely known for its excellence of product. In 1876 Mr. Gale purchased the business, taking his eldest son, Loring R. Gale, into partnership, under the firm name of W. & L. R. Gale, continuing in business at this place until 1880, when they purchased large tracts of land at Pike Mills, Potter County, Pa., and here located one of the largest tanneries in the United States. This place grew rapidly and was soon called Galeton, in honor of Mr. Gale, being a town now of over 3,000 inhabitants and quite a railroad center. In 1893, when the United States Leather Co. was organized, W. & L. R. Gale sold their business, taking stock in that company. In that large district in New York City known as the "Swamp," which is given over to a large extent to the hide and leather business, there are but few who do not know of Mr. Gale and recognize what his many years of business experience have done for the sole leather interests, and one prominent concern in New York recently said that the product of the Galeton tannery had always been considered standard, and the honorable business methods of Mr. Gale, which he had always pursued, were known everywhere in the trade and were a fitting ending of so many years of work in this line of industry.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,
BROKER,
Packer Hides,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,
Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—The closing out of the large lots last week for export left a supply of meager proportions. Indeed only one melter has had any considerable quantity to offer, and he fixed a price upon it which quieted the demand. Since then the feeling of exporters has been to wait for developments. There is no question but that tallow is wanted for export, while it looks as though the near future would bring about important business. The situation is just this: The English markets are hardening—the London sale on Wednesday came showing an advance of 6d., while 1,600 casks were sold out of 2,500 casks offered. Moreover ocean freight room has become a little cheaper, and by reason of the exporters of grain becoming quieter and reselling some of their late purchases. If this grain movement shall continue quiet a few days longer, and which seems probable, the freight rates on tallow will become even more reasonable. The reasoning then is this: That if the English markets could afford to pay 4 last week for city in hds., when ocean freight room was more against them and the tallow prices were lower abroad than now, there is no reason why there should not be a stronger market here, and notwithstanding the fact that up to the moment this week the brokers say that they have had refusals on several hundred hogsheads of city at 4½ and could not do anything with them. The best open bid just now is 4, although for a special lot 4½ has been bid and declined. The make of city tallow is now about 900 hds. weekly. There is one point about the situation not so encouraging as last week and that is there is likely to be for a few days less home trade demand. The local soap trade had bought considerable quantities of country made and are now pretty well supplied. It wants to put up the prices of soap to pay the current prices of tallow, while each manufacturer is afraid of the other, and concerted action seems necessary, particularly as the fear is that the Western people will make greater inroads into the Eastern trade, as they are distinctly enterprising and have sharp competition among themselves which necessitates their keeping prices of soap low. At any rate something has got to be done by the local soap trade, either to advance prices for the manufactured goods or to neglect the tallow market. There has been a liberal trading in country made stock, sales reaching about 350,000 pounds in lots, and all the way from 3½ to 4½, as to quality. The edible tallow has been 4½@4½ for city make, and 200 tierces taken at those figures. The Western markets have been held up to very strong figures, with about 3,000 tcs. taken at various points there, while in Chicago, 4½@5 have been made for the best grades. The close of the Chicago market is naturally quieter, with its soap trade liberally supplied, while where there are any lots held on speculation there they are kept well in hand with confidence in the future.

At Chicago, prime packers quoted 4½@4½; No. 1 do., at 4@4½; No. 2 do., at 3½@3½; No. 1 city renderers, at 4@4½; No. 1 country at 3½@4½; No. 2 do., at 3½@3½.

OLEO STEARINE.—It has been a well sold up market here, but towards the close the pressers are getting a little accumulation and they are making rather more of an effort to sell it. The lard refiners here had been scared off by the recent strong views of the pressers and with a let up in the excitement in lard and no improvement in the trading in compound there is left a somewhat nominal position. Some parcels could be had at 6½, more especially out-of-town goods, while bidding is slack. At Chicago the holders name a 6½ price but there is an inactive trading there as well.

LARD STEARINE.—There were several hundred tierces of Western sold a few days since at 7½, but it is doubtful if more than 7½ could be made at the close, although there is no pressure of these out-of-town goods, with most of them consumed at their home points. The city pressers do not make much of an accumulation; they have some export demand and have marketed about 150,000 lb., while they are asking 7½@7½.

GREASE STEARINE.—There has been more of a business with exporters and some outlet as well to the home trade, while with the increased cost of grease stronger prices are made. Sales have been 250,000 lb. at 4½@4½ for white, and 3½@3½ for yellow.

GREASE.—Larger lots have been taken up for export markets and some little business with the pressers, while a strong market prevails. Sales have been 400 tcs. at 4½ for "A" white, and 3½ for "B" white.

LARD OIL.—Easier lard tends to lower prices for the oil, while the manufacturing interests at the East are taking up only small lots. Prime quoted at 53@54.

(For Friday's closing see page 10.)

Trade Chronicle

THE VENICE (ILL.) CANNING & PACKING CO. has been organized with a capital of \$7,000, by William S. Plummer, Fred Kehl and Charles Herger.

THE DISTILLED WATER ICE COMPANY has been incorporated in New Orleans, La.; capital stock, \$5,000, which may be increased to \$50,000. The Board of Directors comprises Charles Freund, C. B. Grant and J. M. Johnstone, Jr.

THE NEW ORLEANS BUTCHERS' CO-OPERATIVE HIDE AND TALLOW CO. is a new organization at St. Bernard, La. It will be composed of butchers exclusively, and it is expected will be ready next week for the transaction of business.

THE TUSCARORA FERTILIZER CO. has been granted a charter and will have its office at Port Royal, Pa. It has a capital of \$100,000, and the directors are: T. S. Moorhead, East Waterford; J. C. Moorhead, Port Royal; C. F. Espenshade, Mifflintown; L. S. Cottlin, Bridgeport, Conn., and William Kraft, New York.

THE AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER IMPORTING & TRADING CO., has filed articles of incorporation, with its principal place of business in Newark, N. J. The capital stock is \$75,000, of which \$10,000 is paid up. Ernest Hirrschoff, of Newark; Huldreich Swoboda, of Philadelphia, and Frederick A. G. Schultze, of Hoboken, are the incorporators.

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FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

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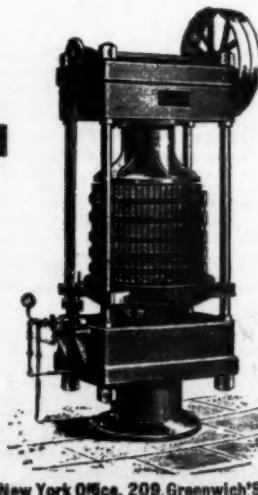
HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS. THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER

Doors swing open to remove cracking. Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap. Full pressure at any point. No blocking required.

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WESTERN OFFICE, 115 Quincy Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



New York Office, 209 Greenwich St.

Wide-awake Retailer

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL.

RETAIL BUTCHERS' GREAT LOSS.

Trusts are forming in nearly every branch of trade. Each one has a reason apparently different from the other, but the logic and the ultimate general destiny of them all are about the same. The combine seems to be a peculiar breed of business institution springing from the genius of this era. The past experience of the trust is that the combination by fortifying itself either draws or drives others into a like business arrangement. After all, there is an advantage in it, for antagonizing bodies can the better fight, or treat with each other as units, and be far more effective in the effort than by wasting energies in the attempts of individuals. With the packer and his kind organized on the one hand, and the retailer solidified in a sensible union on the other, the two great forces could easily get down to the matter of adjusting differences or of fighting them out. In either case the fullest strength of each is felt, or the clearest presentation of his case is made through the accredited spokesman of each to the other, in the same manner as the commanders of two great armies contend and then end the combat.

The wholesalers are, in a measure, combined; they at least have a working concert agreement either sub rosa or by advisory committee. In belligerent times it is called a council of war. How is the retail butcher, for instance, who is the other force? He is a disorganized, helpless, scattered individuality. The only real trust the retail meat vendor has is the faithful trust he has in his "deadbeats" customer, and his unshaken belief that some day she will come in with that with which to pay the bill for meat which she is gradually enlarging each twenty-four hours. While the sentiment of this peculiarly butcher trust is very pretty from a humanitarian standpoint, it loses all of its richness when the butcher has to make up the loss to the slaughterer with a chattel mortgage.

Some time ago we made an estimate based upon shop to shop interviews with New York butchers in a representative locality. The object of those interviews was to ascertain as near as possible the loss to butchers who gave credit to a portion of their customers on the off chance of some day being paid for goods which cost the market owner cash money, or its legal equivalent, at the ice box of the wholesaler. Our investigation disclosed, among other curious things, the startling fact that the smaller shop men trust more than do the larger markets, and they can least afford it. This is due to the senseless desire to do business of some kind as a bluff in bad times so that the trade will get on a solid cash basis in better times. In the meantime the butcher fails. Our inquiries were made mainly on Third avenue in the earlier weeks of the year, and disclosed the startling fact that four-fifths, nearly, of the butchers carried accounts with certain of their customers in whom they felt an abiding faith. The pro rated average yearly loss to these from deadbeats amounted to a shade over 1 per cent. of their annual gross sales. This loss of 1 per cent. sounds small, but when the aggregate is dragged before the eye it looks ap-

palling and incredible. We will drift into details for an instant for a parade of the figures. The number of live stock received in Greater New York in 1897 to be slaughtered for home consumption was:

Beefs.....	540,685	Sheep.....	1,774,934
Cows.....	7,221	Hogs.....	1,700,226
Calves.....	322,094	Dress'd hogs.	10,496

By estimating 800 lb to the beef, 75 lb to the sheep, 120 lb to the calf and 130 per hog, you have a total of 728,778,310 lb of dressed meat for public consumption. The great amount of dressed meat coming into the metropolis must be added to the above enormous quantity. This additional amount is estimated to be 758,852,920 lb, divided as follows:

Dressed. Pounds,	Dressed. Pounds,
Beef.... 440,000,000	Sheep.... 125,000,000
Cows.... 6,500,000	Hogs.... 147,352,920
Calves.... 40,000,000	

The grand total of the locally dressed and the meat shipped in reaches the enormous quantity of 1,487,631,230 lb of meat for consumption in the Greater New York alone. All of this the retail butcher handles, or he is supposed to handle it. In addition to that he handles the millions of pounds of chickens, other poultry and game eaten in the big city, as well as a large part of the fish supply. But we will throw all this in for good measure, and treat his loss only as 1 per cent. of the total fresh meat supply. The price of beef in January of this year was \$6.96, and it is now about 8c. Figuring the average price of all at \$7.50 for the average season of the year, the cost of this meat wholesale is about \$111,570,000 annually. The butcher loses 1 per cent. on this, so his foolish trust in his deadbeat customer costs him a loss of \$1,115,700 per year. If all or even half of this were saved, it would furnish a magnificent reserve fund for any purpose for which it might be needed. While this big waste looks appalling in a lump sum, and appears hardly credulous, it is made up from a very modest saving on the enormous meat bill of the big city which the retail butcher cuts and distributes among its 3,000,000 people. Let the retailer look at these 1,487,600,000 lb of fresh meats, stare at the \$1,115,700 he loses annually by the credit system, and say: "Isn't it senseless for me and my neighbor to be cutting our profits in two and parcelling our stuff out on paper pay in a foolish effort to cut each other's business throat?" After this logical conclusion that same retailer can thus say to himself: "The wholesaler slaughters and sells me all of this meat in the carcass. I chop it up for the hungry homes." After working in this truthful speech, he can continue lecturing himself in this strain: "The wholesaler is organized on his end, and sells me all this stuff according to a general business understanding with his competitor. Now, what sort of an understanding have I with my fellows on the distributing end of the transaction? None." So, we say, get together and adjust your retail matters. Have sense. To fall is no disgrace, but to lie there and grunt is.

HORN STEAK.

A horn steak is a new "cut." It is the tenderest morsel of meat. The horn steak sits like two balls at the back of the horns and just above the neck. A lot of shoe-peggings butchers will laugh at this, but it is so.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

The hide market is exceedingly strong.

* * *

Mess beef is moving well and in good time.

* * *

Canned goods are sold
Before they're cold.

* * *

Prime stuff is flat all over and lazy in its movement.

* * *

Price paid for plates is not warranted by market conditions.

* * *

Trimmings and rubbish in the greatest demand. Such stuff goes readily.

* * *

The dressed meat market is generally dull and has no move on it in comparison to other things.

* * *

Hogs? higher;
Cattle? strong;
Canned? why—er—
Can't go wrong.

* * *

The meat from an animal just come off a long trip in cars is about as good as that of a sick animal, and the meat of a steer tired from a long forced march is too nervously excited for anything. When relaxed and cooled, if slaughtered within 24 hours after the walk, is about as tough as the most heartless hash foundry could wish.

* * *

The mother of a soldier boy, now in camp, wrote this innocent epistle to the War Office the other day:

"To the War Department—Gentlemen: My son John, as you know is in the army. He joined last week. When his first month's pay falls due put \$5 of it in a letter and send it to me. Take the balance and buy me the fowling:

Six pounds of chuck steak
Five hams 'fore they go up too high
One barrel of flour—wholesale price
A picture of 'Remember the Maine.'
Please get 'em on Fridays when, maybe,
You can get 'em on th' bargain counters.
I forgot John's company, but as you have
plenty of time, you can find it on the
rooster."

* * *

We can state on very good authority that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. will at once put up a very large plant in the West, and not very far from their present Western plant. The preliminaries for erecting the plant are now arranged, and the work will be commenced at once. Mr. Sam Weil and Mr. F. Joseph are at present in the West in connection with the matter. This new "spread" of the S. & S. Co. will be an eye-opener to the country about the "Father of Waters" and a tower of strength to the place in which it will be located.

A BIG LUNCH.

Major Smith ordered 1,350,000 square meals and sent them to Uncle Sam's boys at Chickamauga Park last Friday in three big freight trains. It only took four hours to give the order, and it cost Uncle Sam \$175,000, including tips. That is at the rate of 13 cents per meal, which is cheap enough. If the balance of the war footing could be run as cheaply as is the soldier's stomach the active list would be less expensive than the pension list.

In our Army to-day the soldier generally carries from one to three days' rations in his knapsack. Very rarely does he carry more than enough for three days, unless the regiment is making a forced march or is far from its base of supplies. Under no circumstances does he carry more than ten days' rations, which is a very heavy load. A man's rations for a day consists of the following: Beef, 20 ounces; or mutton, 20 ounces; or pork, 12 ounces; or bacon, 22 ounces; flour, 20 ounces, or 1 pound ofhardtack. Vegetables, such as beans, rice or peas, in small quantities, and coffee, sugar and potatoes.

May 28, 1898.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The State Bank, of Troy, N. Y., is negotiating for the purchase of the Fulton Market of that city. This market belongs to William H. Frear. If the sale is consummated the site will be occupied by bank premises.

FIVE POISONED IN ONE FAMILY.

A number of families have been poisoned at Leominster, Mass., by eating diseased meat. The authorities are investigating the matter. In one family two out of five affected are not expected to recover.

EARLY CLOSERS.

All the meat markets in Dover, N. H., will close Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6:30 until ample notice is given. Every one appreciates it.

HASN'T HEARD OF SAMPSON.

The Canadian hide market hasn't aroused itself. In New York hides are rushing to the front at 15c. to 17c. per pound. The market is literally bombarded for supplies at those prices, while the Kanuck market over "Niagara" is dozing at the following figures: Green, pound, .5@6c.; green, trimmed, 6@7c.; inspected, No. 1, pound, 7c.; inspected, No. 2, 6c.; lamb pelts, each, \$1@\$1.10; calfskins, 8c. pound; green calfskins, 7@8c. pound.

BIG CALF CROP WEST.

Butchers need not get frightened. There is a big crop of calves in the Northwest. Mr. W. P. Anderson, of Denver, Col., has just returned from that section. Rains fell everywhere and there will be 70 to 75 per cent. more calves than ever before known. The grass on the plains is not due to heavy winter rains. The best and most nutritious grass is that springing up after the storms of April and May. It is this grass which fattens stock. The other only pieces their existence out to the rich spring food.

THESE COWS ENLARGED.

Edmund Rutter, whose farm is near Emigsville, Pa., sold 21 head of cattle in York last Friday. The cattle were fed on his place. He purchased the cattle at a total weight of 20,295 pounds. He fed them six months, and when sold they weighed 28,020 pounds. This gave him a gain of 7,725, or 307 pounds per head. In addition to this gain in weight, Mr. Rutter received 45 cents per hundred more when selling than when he purchased the small herd.

A MILK-SICK COW DANGER.

Dr. E. D. Clark, City Sanitarian, of Indianapolis, Ind., seized a lot of meat which was shipped in there by a Brookville, Ind., butcher to a local dealer. It all came about in this way. A cow died at Brookville of milk fever and her owner sold her to a butcher for the price of her hide. It is alleged that the butcher cut the cow into quarters and shipped two of the quarters to a dealer in Indianapolis, representing them to be good. The State and city health authorities were notified. The butcher and two helpers at Brookville have been arrested. They were released on proper bail.

A FREAK HOG.

Among the hogs which arrived by a train last week at J. P. Squire & Co.'s packing establishment was one with five legs. The extra leg was well formed, and protruded over the right fore shoulder. The hog was full sized and perfectly healthy, and, with the exception of the fifth leg, was perfectly shaped.—Somerville Journal.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

Lindquist Brothers, butchers, at Oakland, Neb., had a big fire a few days ago. The store and stock of meat was a total loss.

A HARD ROAD.

The proprietor of Fulton Market, L. Starkweather, Youngstown, Ohio, has assigned to J. J. Hamilton, attorney. Mr. S. had previously moved to Jamestown, N. Y. He expects to pay dollar for dollar. The butcher business is a hard road now.

BATTLE HINTS—TIMELY ADVICE.

Carry a boarding house steak in one pocket and your mother-in-law's picture in the other. They are both tough propositions for Spanish bullets.

When you have shot a Spaniard hasten to his side and see if he is dead. If not, give him a rural frankfurter and a tract—either one will finish him.

Remember always that in the midst of life we are in death; so be good natured and as cheerful as possible under the circumstances.

Say grace before each meal; and if the prices of meat are so high that you can only eat meal, the juicy viand may at any time descend to within biting distance.

CANDLE FACTORY IN HUGE CANDLE.

Among the odd trade advertisements displayed at the recent Stockholm Exhibition the Lilientholmen candle played a prominent part. This candle stood 127 feet high. The lower part, which was intended to represent an old Swedish candlestick, was in reality an enormous structure of bricks and mortar, in which was established a perfectly-equipped candle factory, where employees worked six hours a day. The base of the candlestick covered a space 40 feet square. To come to details, the candlestick itself was 47 feet high, while the candle—a real stearine specimen—was fully 80 feet; its diameter was 8½ feet. The appearance of this extraordinary trade trophy was at once remarkable and imposing. The colossal candlestick was painted with an aluminum powder until it shone like well-polished silver. At night, too, an electric searchlight of 7,000 (ordinary) candle power cast its beams from the lofty summit of the wick over the whole exhibition grounds. Altogether the cost of the monster was about \$10,000.—Philadelphia Record.

CAMP BLACK'S LIGHTWEIGHT BUTCHER.

Camp Black had a recruit who must cut meat and not Spaniards. He hasn't fought so to speak, and they won't let him fight. He calls himself a light-weight veteran because he is too light to be a soldier in the present war with Spain. Although rejected for being light of weight, he says he is already entitled to a pension from Uncle Sam for valiant service at Camp Black. He gets within the pension "statootees" with the following war record:

Daily attacks on "Fort Bull Beef" in which he lost sundry teeth and strained for life sundry ligaments of his neck, etc. Distortion of spine from unequal combat with the enemy while trying to sleep, being finally driven from his cot and compelled to retreat into the straw on the floor for cover—one eye being jabbed by the projecting ends. He attacked and defeated a Spanish mackerel single-handed, and helped the culinary guard capture and bring in the first prize of Spanish onions. He dispersed a whole squad of "Potato de Spanish." He says that his campaign in Camp Black has been a perfect illustration of war conditions, and that he'd rather sleep on a bed of sausages than "French feathers." What hurts "Billy" most was to be told that he was not big enough to be hit by the Spanish gunners nor to cover his rear rank. If Billy will inflate himself with Sangsta air he may yet swell up to the army regulations and slash with the sword instead of the cleaver.

Telephone Call—
E. 46th St. 2549-38th St.

OTTO STAHL,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
FINE PROVISIONS.

Bologna and Boiled Ham a Specialty.
Also BEST JERSEY PORK.

STORES: 339-341 E. 46th St., bet 1st and 2d Aves.

2323 Third Ave., bet. 126th and 127th Sts.

Wholesale and Retail.
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

GILCH & SON,

Manufacturers of . . .

Butcher's Fixtures and Ice Houses

For **Butchers, Grocers and Butter Stores.**

Rails, Blocks, Benches, Fish Stands,
Trays, and all tools to order.

Factory, 208-210 Jackson Street, HOBOKEN, N. J.

JACKSON & CO.,
Butchers' Fixtures, Tools
& Sausage Machinery.

626 Tenth Ave., near 44th St., NEW YORK CITY.

ELIAS & DIAMOND,

Manufacturer of Butcher
and Delicatessen

FIXTURES, ICE HOUSES, AND BLOCKS

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHER TOOLS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
294-296 STANTON ST., near Lewis St., NEW YORK.

S. BARON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BUTCHER FIXTURES,

Ice Houses, Railings, Counters, Blocks and Desks, Fish and Oyster Markets Fitted up. Butter and Egg Stores Fitted up. Also dealer in all kinds of Butchers Tools.

316 FLUSHING AVENUE,
Near Classon Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Telephone Call 890 Williamsburgh.

FRED. ROEDER,
Carriage, Wagon and TRUCK Builder.

All kinds of Butchers' & Grocers' Wagons built or repaired at short notice

866-872 Grand Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

All kinds of Wagon Painting a specialty.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS.

11, 13, 15 and 17 Broad St.

Members:

N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange.

N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.

Branch: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
Offices: 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Newman

THE POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHER,

13 Avenue A, New York,

DIPLOMA 1894. MEDALS 1895.

Photographs lifelike on Platinum, Carbon, Aluminum, Porcelain, Ivory, Miniatures, Crayon and Pastels

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Whoever desires a good
Portrait in Crayon, Oil
or Pastel, or excellent
Photographs, generally
goes to the

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PROF. EHRLICH...
The well known Portrait
Artist and Photographer.
Gallery and Studio,
180 East 66th St.
The finest Atelier in the city
Moderate Prices.



A RESTAURANT IDEA.

Every one is taking a hand at the price raising business. While the patriot soldier goes to the front to "Remember the Maine" combines and things left behind don't forget to starve the prospective widow and the anticipated orphan by slashing their purse and bill of fare with an unseemly squeeze in upward prices. The latest in the field at this game are the Kansas City restaurants—as if restaurants haven't "done" the public from their very inception. Soon we will see such reversed bargain counter signs like these, not only on Main and Walnut streets, Kansas City, but all over this country:

Meals, 25 Cents;
Were 15 Cents.

Strawberry Short Cake, 12½ Cents,
Was 10 Cents.

Then the cut-rate man, who can never be wholly suppressed, will come in with:

Regular Price, Meals 25 Cents,
To-day, 19 Cents.

The enterprising north end caterers will offer the usual attractions:

Square Meal, 10 Cents,
Marked Down to 9 Cents.

A SENSIBLE CITY ORDINANCE.

The special committee appointed by the Council of Montgomery, Ala., to consider the complaints of the butchers of the city concerning the ordinance regulating the slaughter and inspection of animals used for food purposes, recommended the repeal of the "head tax law," and, further, made the following report, which was adopted:

We submit an ordinance amending Sections 3 and 5 of the slaughterhouse ordinance adopted on the 18th day of December, 1896, and approved on the 19th day of December, 1896. (a) The amendment to Section 3 requires the inspectors to stand an examination as to qualification, which examination shall be conducted by the city physician, and such other person as he may employ, at the expense of the city; (b) All meats sold or offered for sale for food in the city or its police jurisdiction to be inspected as required by the ordinance; and (c) Owners of condemned meat and other food products shall have the right to examine and view the meat and other food products after condemnation.

Third—Section 3 is amended so as to make the inspection fee ten cents for all animals or part thereof inspected.

Section 1 of the ordinance to amend Section 4 of the slaughterhouse ordinance is amended so as to (a) make it unlawful to sell or offer for sale, or deliver after sale, any fresh meat in the City of Montgomery, or in its police jurisdiction, unless the same has been slaughtered and inspected as provided in the ordinance and a certificate given by the inspector; (b) The City Clerk to furnish at the expense of the city, to the chief inspector, printed forms of stub certificates, the said inspector to be charged therewith and his account credited with money paid by him for certificates issued and for those unused; and (c) the stubs to be returned to the City Clerk, who preserves the same.

The ordinance introduced by Alderman Toole is embraced in the ordinance herewith submitted. Respectfully,

JAMES TOOLE, Jr.,
JOHN G. FINLEY,
D. FLEMING,
Committee.

**AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.
ELECTED DELEGATES.**

The Retail Butchers' Association of Schenectady have elected President Noah Harrison and Recording Secretary Dell Wemple as delegates to the State Convention of the Retail Butchers' Association, which meets in Rochester early next month. Mr. John Oppenauer and Mr. Henry Ryan were chosen alternates.

A 7c. PER SKIN DIVIDEND.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association last week declared a dividend of 7c. per No. 1 skin. This can be called a fat return on the stock, as dividends, we believe, are not declared on any hides except those turned in by registered holders of the association's stock.

SOME WILL CREDIT.

The Rockville Retail Butchers' Association hardly perfected its organization before it got down to business. The association was organized week before last. Last week it decided not to oblige the members to sell for cash. Most of the market men will do so as per previous plan. Butchers lose more money by the credit, than they do customers by the cash system.

BUTCHERS' SOCIAL CLUB.

A pig roast social was given by the Butchers' Social Club of San Diego, Cal., last week. Preceding the banquet an election of officers was held with the following result: President, H. P. Burns; vice-president, J. H. Corbett; secretary, R. J. Smith; treasurer, Gus Freilaben. It was decided that on Decoration Day the club would parade in white caps and aprons.

BEEF BUTCHERS' UNION INDORSE A JUDGE.

The Beef Butchers' Union, of St. Joseph, Mo., known as Local Union No. 35, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, held a meeting a few days ago and formally endorsed Judge Charles F. Strop as their candidate for the Circuit Judgeship of Division No. 2, of St. Joseph. The resolution of endorsement has been presented to his honor, signed by President C. Burge and countersigned by Secretary Wm. Stinson.

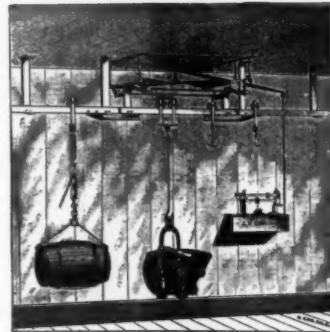
A HOT TIME IN TROY.

The Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of Troy (N. Y.) had a hot time in Germania Hall electing officers for the ensuing year. The two tickets breasted the voters well, but the following were elected: Patrick E. Delee, president; Thomas O'Brien, vice-president; Daniel J. Haley, secretary; P. F. Gallagher, financial secretary; Fred Hank, treasurer; trustees, John Schindlein and John J. Mitchell. Daniel E. Haley and W. H. McQuillan were elected delegates to the State Convention, with J. A. Ratigan and John J. Mitchell as alternates. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we, as a business organization, depending on the prosperity of the workingman, and jealous of his interests, deprecate the action of the government in forcing the use of convict made goods and thereby coming in contact with honest labor. Following the meeting a banquet was enjoyed.

A RETAIL COMBINE.

The 25 local retailers of Sandusky, O., have just formed a meat organization. They all signed an agreement to maintain uniform prices for fresh meats. This arrangement went into effect last Monday, 16th inst. The prices have been advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. The hotel and restaurant keepers are charged the same price per pound as the small housekeeper pays. They object to this, and threaten to buy their supplies in the outside towns.

JAS. H. O'BRIEN, SCALE-MAKER AND REPAIRER
75 New Chambers St., New York



These Scales and Tracks are extensively used in Refrigerators, Slaughterhouses and Packing-houses. Manufactured in all sizes and capacities, with one or more tracks. Prices vary according to location, size and amount of tracking required. Estimate and references furnished on application.

**R. & W. SCOTT
Ice Dealers.**

OFFICE, 509 W. 37th Street, NEW YORK.
DEPOT, Foot 34th St., N. Riv.

Refer to:—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. G. F. & E. C. Swift, Armour & Co., The Hammond Co., Armour Packing Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kingan & Co., Eastman's Co. of New York

**JOHN KRESS,
Veterinary Horseshoer,**

INVENTOR OF THE
PATENT ADJUSTABLE
HOOF PAD
Over 100,000 Now in Use.

Write for Circulars to
JOHN KRESS, 215 East 55th Street, NEW YORK.
Bet. Second and Third Avenues.

**JACOB LEVY PAYS THE HIGHEST
PRICES FOR
FAT, SUET, CALFSKINS,
HIDES AND PLATES,**

799 First Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.
76 KENT ST., GREENPOINT, L. I.
162 THIRD ST., MOUNT VERNON.
Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

**CONRAD PFLEGING
Highest prices given for
FAT, SUET, HIDES & SKINS.**

220 Forty-Seventh St., SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 20 and 22 41st St., WAGONS VISIT ALL PARTS OF BROOKLYN.

**LEVY BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN
FAT, SUET, SKINS & BONES,
24 Ten Eyck St., and
134 Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

PRINTING AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE; 10,000 CIRCULARS \$1; CARDS AND BILLHEADS 40 CENTS PER 1,000. EDGAR PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO., 59 W. 39th Street, New York.

CITY AND PERSONAL.

The meat dealers of Syracuse (N. Y.) met last week and advanced the retail price of the best cuts of beef 2 cents a pound.

* * *

The price of 17c. per lb for hides—with another 1c. for expenses, bringing it to 18c.—is very high. Salted skins do not fetch anything like a proportionate price.

* * *

Police Commissioner Hess, who now wears a late Commissioner's political shoes, was once a butcher boy.

* * *

J. W. Robinson's livery and butcher shop at Wren, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire. Heavy loss; only \$300 insurance.

* * *

T. Zahn has closed his new butcher shop at 200 East 87th street. The market was closed on Saturday, 21st inst.

* * *

Clarence Boyd, proprietor of the Main Street Market, Hutchinson, Kan., was murdered in cold blood, back of his shop, last Friday. He was 35, quiet, and married.

* * *

Thos F. Hackett, of Clinton, Mass., sells butter from a cart. He was accused of selling something that was not butter. He fought Inspector Jas. W. Stockwell about it. Result, \$100 fine.

* * *

D. A. Wright's cold storage, at Union City, Pa., was nearly laid in ruins last week. The fire was extinguished after slight damage. Covered by insurance.

* * *

Mr. J. A. Howard, branch manager of S. & S., came back last Friday from his out-of-town trip. When things need moving J. A. H. goes and moves them. Then they go, and he comes home.

* * *

Wm. Woods has opened a new butcher shop at 439 West 56th street. The meat houses will please take due notice and call with samples. The fat, the bone and the hide wagon might also roll around that way.

* * *

Jake Kurtz, the well-known butcher, of Lafayette, Ind., dropped dead on Oakland Hill, in that place, Apoplexy. The John A. Logan Circle No. 7, Ladies of the G. A. R., conducted their flag service over his remains. He was buried in Greenbush Cemetery.

* * *

William Bender, of 1062 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, was before the Gates Avenue Police Court last week on complaint of Fred B. Reid, manager for J. J. Harrington & Co., wholesale butchers, 38 and 39 Washington market, Manhattan, for an irregularity of \$38. Bender was a salesman of the prosecutors at one time. He waived examination, and is now held for the grand jury under \$500 bail.

D. P. Callahan, late of 1777 Second avenue, left New York last week for the Klondike in company with a few friends. He expects to strike more nuggets on the Yukon than he did in the meat business. His friends wish him a trainload of good things.

* * *

Frank Ambs has succeeded Henry Beck in the butcher business at 172 8th avenue. Mr. Ambs took charge Monday, 23d inst. He has a branch market at 10th avenue and 28th street. Mr. Beck will remain in the employ of his successor.

* * *

Brochard & Richard's delicatessen shop at 305 Seventh avenue, was nearly gutted last Saturday. A pot of boiling fat upset itself and fired the floor. The crowded five-story tenement house overhead became naturally excited and noisy. Luckily the damage was small.

* * *

Ex-Policeman Ernest A. Sasse, 45 years old, and lately living at 118 St. Mark's place, shot himself on Mrs. Julia Ehret's steps at 548 East 143d street last week, because this virtuous wife of Delicatessen Dealer Ehret would not return his improper love. Death arrested him.

* * *

One of the handsomest markets in Greater New York was opened at the corner of West 4th and 10th streets last Saturday, 21st inst., by G. C. Heesemann. This plucky market owner doesn't seem to care about the locality of the Spanish fleet. He simply means meat business.

Chas. Arnold, native of Hudson, and son of Stedman Arnold, died in Boston. He worked for G. F. Swift and Company, also for L. J. Pope in Clinton, Mass. The cause of death was apoplexy. "Pete" was a jovial "boy" as every one knew who visited his market. His wife survives him.

* * *

H. B. Hodgkins, manager of the Armour packinghouse branch at Cincinnati, took a week's holiday and then surprised all his friends by bringing a wife home with him. The happy event transpired in Macon, Ga., the home of the bride. Now the boys say that H. B. H. requires as much watching as Cervera's fleet in the Atlantic.

* * *

Mr. Reichenberg has succeeded M. Miachelis at the familiar old stand on the southeast corner of 45th street and 8th avenue. Mr. Michaels, it is rumored, contemplates taking a trip to Europe. He can well afford it, and he deserves a rest. The new proprietor, we understand, deserves all of the old custom of the market, which he will continue to serve.

* * *

Ludwig Kirchheimer—well, there's only one Ludwig K.—is the happiest man in New York, and he ought to be. Last week he became engaged to Miss Elvira Metz, of 60 West 97th street. They will receive on June 5 next. Miss Metz is conceded to be one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most accomplished ladies in New York. She is an attraction wherever he goes; a charming woman in a charming circle, and any man is fortunate to win her. Mr. Kirchheimer is a grace to any true woman's love. He is justly happy. We wish them every joy.

THE ONLY HIGH GRADE REGISTER EVER OFFERED AT A LOW PRICE.

All kinds of
CASH REGISTERS
taken in exchange.
Sold at from 25
to 60 per cent. of
original price.



If you have an old
Register and wish
to exchange for
one of modern
make drop us a
line and our
Representative will
call upon you.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

METROPOLITAN REGISTER CO.,

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1142 Broadway, New York.



**FREE.—A sample of Rudolph Gebhard's
ROSALINE
BERLINER
KONSERVIRUNG SALTZE**
AN INSIDE COLOR AND PRESERVATIVE FOR BOLOGNA, FRANK,
FORTS AND SUMMER SAUSAGE.

Will be sent free to any one by writing to

**B. HELLER & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
CHICAGO, ILL.,**

The General Agents for the United States and Canada.



BUSINESS RECORD.

COLORADO.—Rumohr & Woodbury-Victor, market; sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—W. C. Jackson, Bridgeport, market; away.—N. S. Thomas, Derby, market; succeeded by Geo. B. Clark.—Jas. Campbell, Hartford, hotel; discontinued.—Chas. H. Conners & Co., Naugatuck, hotel; chattel mortgage \$600.—W. A. Fitzpatrick, New Britain, meat market; receives quit claim and gives R. E. mortgage \$2,600.—Dillon & Douglass, New Haven, wholesale butter, eggs, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$4,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Otto C. Ruppert, Washington, provisions, etc.; sold out.

FLORIDA.—C. C. Haskell & Co., Jacksonville, wholesale butter; succeeded by the C. Haskell Co.

INDIANA.—C. H. Coreoran, Indianapolis, lard oil; R. E. mortgage \$500.—F. Cross, Indianapolis, butter, etc.; R. E. mortgage \$1,500.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—H. C. & J. Barker, Purcell, hotel; chattel mortgage \$400.

KENTUCKY.—F. Nierman, Ashland, butchers; F. Nierman, bill of sale, \$1, etc.

MAINE.—Frank I. Bartlett, Bangor, provisions, etc.; chattel mort., consideration nominal.—J. C. Yeaton, Winthrop, provisions; sold R. E. \$2,325.

MARYLAND.—Nixon & Abercrombie, Baltimore, hotel, restaurant, etc.; Alex. Abercrombie sold his interest in the business to John P. Nixon for \$1,000.—John Kelley, Baltimore, hotel, restaurant, etc.; petition filed asking for the appointment of receiver.—J. Ludington & Co., Baltimore, oyster, etc., packers; Frank Onion, deeded R. E. \$1,100.—Chas. J. Meister, Jr., Baltimore, meat; assigned.—Samuel Seideman, Baltimore, meat; R. E. deeded \$1,200.

MASSACHUSETTS.—James W. Roberts & Co., Boston, provisions; John A. Roberts retires.—Margaret J., or Wm. H. Buckley Salem, provisions, etc.; Wm. H. Buckley dead.—Arthur H. L. Bemis, Andover, provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$300.—Hazen W. Stewart, Boston, provisions; chattel mortgage, \$1,250.—Wm. Hanson, Jr., Fall River, provisions, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$3,000.—Michael J. Devaney, Norfolk, hotel; R. E. mortgage, \$1,200.—John T. O'Neil, Westfield, hotel; attached \$1,000.

MICHIGAN.—J. B. Buchanan, Bay City, hotel, etc.; succeeded by Hugh Campbell.—Jas. T. Smith, Hillsdale, hotel; sold out.—J. E. Lee, Lowell, meats, etc.; damaged by fire, insured.—H. L. Whitney & Co., Sturgis, hotel; sold out.—John A. Pockington, Dundee, hotel; deed, \$2,500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—E. G. Glidden, Center Harbor, provisions, etc.; sold out.—Sawyer & Marvel, Campton Village, hotel; deeded R. E., \$1.—Patrick F. Haggerty, et ux., Concord, provision peddler; deeded R. E., \$1, etc.—E. French & Son, Franklin, provisions; Elmer French, et ux., deeded R. E., \$700, a previous R. E. mortgage for \$335 discharged.—Cyrus E. Gale, Jackson, hotel; sold R. E., \$600.

NEW JERSEY.—Jacob Blatt, Burlington, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$710.—Geo. Wells, Burlington, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$1,925.

NEW YORK.—I. B. Beesley, Binghamton, hotel; chattel mortgage sale, May 30.—Maher & Hull, Highland Mills, butchers; succeeded by John E. Maher.—Wm. Schili, Irondequoit, hotel; succeeded by O'Hanlon & Haskins.—Mary A. Askley, Spencerport, hotel; dead.—John S. Lawyer, West Conesville, hotel; failed and transferred real estate.

OHIO.—E. H. Van Zant, Cincinnati, restaurant, etc.; succeeded by the Empson Confectionery Co.—Gillette & Co., Geneva,

provisions, etc.; H. P. Gillette dead.—J. W. Robinson, Wren, hotel, etc.; sold out.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Phil Bender, Medville, hotel; sold out.—Chas. L. Faulhaber, Allegheny, meats; judgments, \$153.—John Rogers, Cumbola, hotel; executions, \$1,955.—Berthold Neid, Erie, meat market; judgment, \$134.—Mrs. W. L. Herron, Gaines, hotel; execution, \$96.—J. C. Dillenbach, Pittsburgh, meats; judgments, \$1,400.—Fred. W. Hartung, Pittsburgh, meats; judgment, \$3,200.—John Roman, Pittsburgh, meats; judgments \$3,243.

RHODE ISLAND.—S. B. Havens & Co., Pawtucket, restaurant, etc.; business is for sale.—Roderick McT. Fraser, Providence, market; failed.—Patrick Hanna, Providence, meats, etc.; advertised at mortgagee's sale.—Walter M. Brown, Valley Falls, market; damaged by fire, insured.—D. B. & J. T. Allen, Newport, restaurant, etc.; D. B. Allen, et al.; chattel mortgage, \$2,500.—Michael Fitzpatrick, Providence, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$850.—Chas. Muir, Providence, market; deeds R. E. to wife, who mortgaged it for \$4,000.

TENNESSEE.—W. B. Walker, Chattanooga, meat; warranty deed, \$500.

UTAH.—Z. Barnes & Co., Salt Lake City, restaurant; dissolved.

VIRGINIA.—A. H. Vaughan & Co., South Boston, butchers, etc.; Vaughan & Co., succeeded.—C. G. Schwalm, Richmond, butcher; purchased R. E., \$6,550.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—John A. Edwards, Fredericton, hotel; judgment, \$202.—Miller Bros., Grand Manan, fish; bill of sale, \$1,588, judgment \$3,028 discharged.

COUSE**BUSINESS CHANGES**

George Foye, Somersworth, N. H., purchased Swett & Guptil's meat market.

Mr. Cornell of Highgate has purchased Isadore Bolia's shop at Franklin, Vt.

Silas Vanantrick bought the meat market at Spring Lake, N. Y.

Barr & Gould's market, Parkersburg, W. Va., closed until the John Gould estate matters are settled.

George J. Burt sold his meat and grocery business at 894 State street, New Haven, Conn., and is now with Gibbons Bros.

R. M. Casebolt purchased a market at Jackson Center, O.

Bellville & Jones bought out George O. Pease's market at Hardwick, Vt.

DeMott Swan bought out Swan & Cummings at Tecumseh, Neb.

W. Feller closed his meat market at Tivoli, N. Y., for the present. He will reopen soon.

George C. Wight purchased a meat and provision market at Maplewood, Mass.

John W. Byrnes bought the meat market of R. R. Horton at Mansfield.

NEW SHOPS.

W. D. Lee opened the People's market, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Halstead Pero opened a market at South Hadley Fall, Mass.

Thomas Vowles resumed business, Seward City, Mich.

W. Campbell on Azra Cone, Belleair, Fla.

J. C. Landis opened a neat and handy shop at Deodate, Pa.

J. R. Woods of Commack will soon begin the erection of a meat market on the Henry Holmes property he recently purchased at Central Islip, N. Y.

George S. Foye opened a meat market at Berwick, N. H.

A. McMillan built an addition to his shop at Westbourne, Mass.

Sides Bros. opened an elegantly fitted shop in Roslyn, Wash.

Brad Watts opened his new market at Trimble, Tenn.

Toupin & Vezina opened a new butcher market in Montreal, P. Q.

Lesperance & Fils opened a new butcher market in Montreal, P. Q.

Mr. Rainer opened a new market in Rosenhayn, N. J.

NEW YORK MARKETS.**OCEAN FREIGHTS.**

Since the beginning of the month, there has been a marked reaction—collapse is, in fact, hardly too strong a term—in the market for ocean freight accommodation for grain. On May 1 large steamships for full cargoes of wheat and corn to Cork for orders were quoted at 5s per quarter, which is equivalent to nearly 16 cents per bushel. To-day, it is said, the same steamers would have difficulty in securing 3s 11/2d per quarter (although 3s 6d is the nominal quotation), or 10 cents per bushel. Taking an average grain steamer, say of 18,000 quarters, the difference between the rate quoted on May 1 and 3s 11/2d would amount on a single voyage to \$6,480, which represents very nearly the volume of loss some shippers (for those who bought from them) have recently suffered. A number of steamships which were chartered at the high rates of a few weeks ago have been released, their proposed cargoes have been resold and other steamships are in the market for re-charter. Berth freights have not shown a corresponding decline with full charters. The regular lines have their accommodation tolerably well engaged until the middle of June; but after that date and until the new crop months the lines have not an unusual amount of room under contract. We quote:

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	17/6	17/6	\$0.19
Canned meats	25/	25/	26
Bacon	25/	25/	26
Lard, tcs	25/	25/	28
Lard (sm. pkgs.)	30/	30/	32
Butter	35/	35/	2 M
Tallow	25/	30/	1.10
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	5/	6/	28
Beef, per tc	4/6	6/	28
Pork, per bbl	3/6	4/6	4.00 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3 9/4 to 4 3/4. Cork for orders, 4 1/2 to 5.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,891	....	2,434	11,985	11,462
Sixtieth St	2,194	151	9,292	12,910	459
Fortieth St .....	....	....	....	....	17,104
Hoboken	2,630	38	72	3,229	....
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,567	....	....	....	4,314
Scattering .....	....	....	251	148	....
Totals	10,122	189	12,049	28,272	33,279
Totals last week	12,073	168	11,919	32,292	37,011

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Beef	Quart. Beef
Eastmans Company .....	....	....	2,600
Nelson Morris .....	....	....	2,580
Swift & Company .....	....	....	1,856
J. Shambra & son	714	....	....
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger	791	....	2,412
Pritchard, Moore & Co.	345	....	....
Hill & Sons	420	....	....
Eppstein & Sanders	150	....	....
D. G. Culver	72	15	....
G. F. Lough & Co	22	30	....
A. H. Eppstein	2	....	....
J. H. Wilkerson .....	....	60	....
L. S. Dillenback .....	....	20	....
Total shipments	2,523	126	7,036
Total shipments last week	2,450	1,131	10,254
Boston " this week	2,103	1,209	13,616
Baltimore	800	480	1,437
Philadelphia .....	....	....	1,008
Newport News	708	....	....
Montreal	2,646	64	....
To London	3,222	....	4,470
To Liverpool	3,835	1,209	21,687
To Glasgow	1,003	544	....
To Bristol	653	....	....
To Hull	82	....	....
To Manchester	388	....	....
To Bermuda and West Indies	96	125	....
Totals to all ports	9,079	1,878	23,097
" " " last week	12,737	6,088	25,443

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers	4 90 to 5 10
Medium to fair native steers	4 60 to 4 85
Common native steers	4 35 to 4 55
Steaks and Oxen	2 70 to 4 50
Bulls and dry cows	2 00 to 3 85
Good to prime native steers one year ago	5 00 to 5 15

LIVE CALVES.

The market continues very strong, with a fair demand, a few extra choice calves bringing 6 1/2c. We quote:	
Live veal calves prime, per lb	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
" common to good, per lb	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Live Calves, barnyards, per lb	5
" Modac	4 to 4 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The market is from 5@10c lower this week, owing to large receipts in the West. We quote:
 Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme... 4 50 a 4 55
 Hogs, heavy 4 50 a 4 55
 Hogs, light to medium 4 50 a 4 65
 Pigs 4 55 a 4 65
 Roughs..... 3 50 a 3 55

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards — Hogs — Market stronger, excepting prime heavy. Light hogs, \$3.80@4.20; mixed packers, \$4@4.35; heavy shipping grades, \$4.05@4.40; rough packing grades, \$4.05@4.15. Hogs closed quiet; packers bought 31,100; shippers, 3,000; left over, 12,000. Estimated receipts for to-morrow, 27,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs steady at \$3.40@4.30.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs, 20 cars on sale. Market opened slow, but closing stronger. Yorkers, \$4.05@4.10, later, \$4.15; mixed packers, \$4.20@4.25; mediums, \$4.30@4.37½; good, 225@240 lbs., \$4.40 4.47½; pigs dull at \$3.65@3.75; roughs, \$3.85 4.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs slow; prime heavy weights, \$4.35@4.40; medium weights, \$4.25; fair to best Yorkers, \$4.05@4.15; common to best pigs, \$3.50 @3.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs active at \$3.80@4.30.

PEORIA.

Live hog market strong; light hogs, \$3.85 @ 4.10; mixed, \$4.05@4.25; heavy, \$4.15@4.30; rough, \$3.75@4.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs steady. Yorkers, \$3.90@4.05; packers, \$4@4.30; butchers, \$4.25@4.35.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The tendency of the market is that prices will remain steady at prices quoted below. The demand has been slow and prices higher, owing to a short supply here. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Jersey, per lb..... 5½ a 7
 " " state, " 6 a 6½
 " " Southern, " 6 a 7
 " yearlings, fall-clipped..... 4 50 a 5 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Dealers and speculators have such a large accumulation on hand that they are taking the fresh offerings, at about late prices, but tone is very weak.

Turkeys in light supply and only a few selected hens, exceed 8c.

Ducks continue plenty and very weak, with outside figures extreme. Geese dragging.

Pigeons in good demand and steady. We quote:

Spring chickens, near-by, Western, per lb... 19 a 21
 " Southern and Southwest'n, 16 a 19
 Fowls per lb..... 10
 Roosters, per lb..... 6 a 6½
 Turkeys, per lb..... 8 a 9
 Ducks, Western, per pair..... 30 a 60
 " Southern and Southwestern, per pair..... 50 a 50
 Geese, Western, per pair..... 30 a 15
 " Southern and Southwestern, per pair.... 75 a 90
 Pigeons, prime old, per pair..... 30 a 15
 " young or weak flyers, per pair..... 25 a 30

DRESSED BEEF.

The demand for beef has been very quiet this week, the market on choice to fair stuff declining from 14@15c per lb.

Common stuff steady and scarce. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy..... 7½ a 8
 " light..... 7½ a 7½
 Common to fair Native..... 7½ a 7½
 Choice Western, heavy..... 7½ a 7½
 " light..... 7 a 7
 Good to prime Westerns..... 7½ a 7½
 Common to fair Texan..... 6½ a 7
 Good to choice Heifers..... 6½ a 7
 Common to fair Heifers..... 6½ a 7
 Choice Cows..... 6½ a 7
 Common to fair Cows..... 6½ a 7
 Good to choice Oxen and Stags..... 6½ a 7
 Common to fair Oxen and Stags..... 6½ a 7
 Fleshy Bologna Bulls..... 6 a 6½
 Bologna Cow beef, boned..... 5½ a 6

DRESSED CALVES.

The market is considerable higher this week. Trade being brisk and calves very

scarce, have forced the market up. We quote:

Veal, City dressed, prime.....	9 a 10½
" " common to good.....	8 a 9
" Country dressed, prime.....	9 a 9
" " fair to good.....	7½ a 8
" " common to fair.....	7 a 7

DRESSED HOGS.

The market has been dull this week, prices being a shade easier in some instances. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	5½ a 5½
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	5½ a 5½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	5½ a 5½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	5½ a 5½
Pigs	5 a 5
Country dressed.....	4 a 6½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There has been a fair demand for sheep and lambs this week. Prices advancing a trifle, owing to light receipts. We quote:

Good to choice lambs, winter.....	9 a 10
Common to medium lambs, winter.....	8½ a 9
Good to prime sheep.....	7½ a 8½
Common to medium.....	7 a 8
Spring lambs, country-dressed, prime, each.....	a 4 50
" city-dressed, per lb. (heads and feet off).	10 a 13

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 2,935 pkgs.; previous six days, 4,107 pkgs. Receipts of fresh killed fowls continues moderate and generally light, attributed to bad roads in the country, but demand continues exceedingly slow. Weather is unfavorable to free users of broilers, but supplies not heavy enough to cause much weakness. Old turkeys, ducks and geese very dull. Long Island and Eastern spring ducks held about the same, but plenty, dull and weak. Squabs steady for selected large white, but small and dark, dull and irregular.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys, Western, per lb.....	8 a 10
Broilers, Phila., 3½-4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	28 a 30
" 3 lbs. to pair and under, 1b. 25 a 27	
" poor to fair.....	16 a 21
Chickens, Phila., winter, 5-6 lbs. to pair.....	18½ a 21
Broilers, Western, dry-picked, prime, lb. 19 a 22	
" scalded, prime, per lb.	19 a 20
Fowls, State and Penn, good to prime.....	9½ a 10
" Western, prime, light weights.....	9 a 10
" Southwestern, prime.....	9½ a 9½
" heavy, per lb.	9 a 9½
Old Cocks, Western.....	6½ a 7½
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.....	15½ a 16½
" Long Island, spring, per lb.....	14½ a 15½
" Western, fair to good.....	5 a 7
Geese, Western, fair to good.....	5 a 7
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	2 75 a 3 00
" small and poor, per doz.....	1 50 a 1 75

FROZEN.

Turkeys, selected, No. 1.....	13 a 13½
" locally frozen, average best.....	11½ a 12½
" No. 2.....	9½ a 10½
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated.....	13½ a 14½
" average, No. 1.....	10½ a 12½
" No. 2.....	7½ a 8½
Broilers, Western, dry-picked.....	15½ a 16½
" scalded.....	12½ a 14
Capon, fancy.....	18½ a 20½
" fair to good.....	13½ a 16½
Ducks, No. 1.....	8½ a 9
" No. 2.....	6½ a 7½
Geese, No. 1.....	8½ a 9

PROVISIONS.

The market was somewhat off this week, but higher prices are looked for on all provisions, and especially on hams, just as soon as the hot weather commences. We quote:

(JOBBING TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 a 9½
" 12 to 14 lbs.	8½ a 9½
" heavy.....	8 a 8½
California hams, smoked, light.....	6½ a 7
" heavy.....	6½ a 6½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9½ a 10
" (rib in).	9 a 9½
Dried beef sets.....	15 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	15 a 15½
" shoulders.....	6 a 6
Pickled bellies, light.....	7½ a 8½
" heavy.....	7 a 7½
Fresh pork loins, City.....	8 a 8½
" Western.....	7½ a 8
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	23 50 a 24 50
Beef rounds, in sets, "	23 50 a 24 00

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	4 a 6
" heads on.....	2 a 5
Halibut, White.....	9 a 10
" Grey.....	8 a 8
Striped bass.....	8 a 10
Bluefish, live.....	2 a 4
Eels, skinned.....	5 a 10
" skin on.....	3 a 5
White perch.....	3 a 4
Flounders.....	3 a 4

Salmon, Western..... 12 a 15

" Eastern..... 18 a 20

Smeits, Kennebec..... a 20

" Scotia, frozen..... a 8

Lobsters, large..... 10 a 12

" medium..... 6 a 8

Herrings..... 1 a 2

Red snappers..... a 2

Mackerel Spanish, live..... 6 a 10

" fresh..... 8 a 15

Shad, bucks..... 8 a 10

Shad, roes..... 15 a 30

Scallops..... a 25 a 50

Porgies..... 1 a 2

Weakfish..... 2 a 4

Sea bass..... 3 a 4

White fish..... a 2

Pompano..... 12 a 15

Haddock..... 2 a 3

King fish, live..... 8 a 10

" frozen..... a 2

Oysters..... a 75 a 100

Prawn..... 8 a 10

Sea trout..... a 2

Sheephead..... a 2

GAME.

The season being over for game, we suspend for the time quotations.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days 53,202 packages, previous six days, 48,210 packages. The demand for choice marks at 15½@16 is pretty good, and fair interest is shown in 15c. stock, but where quality is so defective as to require a still lower price, the trade for it is limited. Exporters and home trade buyers are giving good attention to factory and the sales are so prompt that firm prices are obtained. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.....	16½ a 17
" firsts.....	16 a 16½
" seconds.....	15 a 15½
" thirds.....	14 a 15
" State extras.....	a 17
" firsts.....	15½ a 16½
" thirds to seconds.....	14½ a 15½
State dairy, half hank tubs, fancy.....	a 16
" Welsh tubs, fancy.....	15 a 15½
" firsts.....	a 15
" tube, thirds to seconds.....	13½ a 14½
Western imitation creamery, extras.....	14½ a 15½
" firsts.....	13 a 14
" seconds.....	12½ a 13
" factory, best.....	a 13
" lower grades.....	11 a 12½

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days 17,814 boxes, previous six days 13,049 boxes. While supplies of new large full cream cheese are not specially heavy, there is a continued absence of export demand and market presents a very dull and merely nominal appearance. Under-priced cheese neglected and values uncertain, small sizes selling very slowly, but without further change in prices. Not many skims here or wanted. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, colored, large, choice.....	a 7½
" white, large, choice.....	7 a 7½
" large, good to prime.....	6½ a 6½
" colored, small, fancy.....	7½ a 7½
" white, "	a 7½
" small, prime to choice.....	6½ a 7
" common to good.....	6 a 6½
" light skims, small, choice.....	6 a 6½
" part skims, small choice.....	5½ a 6
" large choice.....	5½ a 5½
" good to prime.....	4½ a 5
" common to fair.....	3½ a 4½
" full skims.....	2½ a 3

OLD CHEESE.

State, full cream, fall-made, col'd, large, f'y.	8½ a 9½
" " large, choice.....	8 a 8½
" " white, fancy.....	7 a 7½
" " wh., fancy, pr. to ch.	7½ a 7½
" " com. to gd.	6½ a 7½

Western, selected, for storage, at mark..... 12½ a 13

Western, selected, for storage, at mark..... 12 a 12½

Other Western firsts..... a 12½

Southwestern, Kentucky, fair grade, perdoz..... 14 a 12

Southwestern, inferior, per 30-doz. case..... 2 75 a 2 90

Southern, per 30-doz. case..... 2 65 a 2 80

Dirty, "

Cracks, "

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 65c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 60c a pair
" " Beef	15 to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	2 to 3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 to 14c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton.	a \$60
50 " " "	a 50
41 " flat "	\$34 a 30
90 " thigh "	" 30
70 to 80 lbs. thigh "	70 a 80

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	1 1/2 a 2 1/2
*Suet, fresh and heavy	3 1/2 a 4
Shop bones (per cwt.)	.30 a 50

GREEN CALF SKINS.

The market continues active, kips advancing 10c. all around, excepting on buttermilks and branded. We quote:

No. 1 Skins	17
No. 2 Skins	15
Buttermilk Skins	
Cut Buttermilk Skins	
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over.	2.35
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over.	2.10
No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	2.05
No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.65
Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.65
Cut Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.30
Branded Kips	1.10
Branded Skins, per lb.	9

SHEEPSKINS.

The market remains the same this week, spring lambskins still coming in freely. The market in general is active and prospective buyers are making inquiries. We quote:

Sheepskins, native	a
Spring Lambskins, native	25 a 45
Shearlings	25 a 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	60
" " per kg. 50 bales	30 00
" medium, per bale	50
" narrow, "	28
" domestic, "	40
Hog, American, ts, per lb.	10
" bbls, per lb.	12
" 1/2 bbls, per lb.	12
" kegs, per lb.	12
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N.Y.	14
" per lb.	13
" bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	2 1/2
" " Chicago	4
" per lb.	4 1/2
" middles, per set (57/80 ft.) f.o.b. N.Y.	50
" " " Chic.	48
" " " per lb.	7 1/2
" weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5
" " " No. 2's	2 a 3
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing. Black	9 10
" White	17 18 1/2
" Penang, White	15 16
" Red Zanzibar	15 18
" Shot	10
Allspice	11 13
Coriander	3 5
Cloves	12 16
Mace	45 60
Nutmegs, 110s	48 50
Ginger, Jamaica	18 20
" African	7 10
Sage Leaf	7 9
" Bubbled	10
Marjoram	25 28

SALTPETRE.

No quotations.

LARDS.

The following is the range of prices for the week ending May 27:

Pure refined lards for Europe	6 90 a 6 60
" " South America	7 50 a 7 25
" " Brazil (kegs)	8 65 a 8 35
Compounds—Domestic	5 a 4 1/2
Export	5 1/2 a 5
Prime Western lards	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" City lards	6 1/2 a 6
" Lard stearine	7 a 7 1/2
" Oleo	6 1/2 a 6 1/2

The Fertilizer Market.**NEW YORK MARKET.**

The market has ruled stronger this week, prices being a shade higher. Demand good, and business all around reported much improved. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20 f0 a21 00
" raw, per ton	23 00 a21 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	2 a 25
" to arrive	1 95 a 2 35
Bone black, spent, per ton	14 00 a16 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent.	
ammonia	1 82 1/2 a 1 87 1/2
Dried blood, West., high gr. fine ground	1 90 a 1 95
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	16 00 a17 00
" 8 and 20 "	14 00 a14 50
" 7 and 30 "	13 00 a14 00
" 6 and 35 "	12 00 a12 50
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	1 82 1/2 a 1 85
Fish scrap, wet & factory, f. o. b.	10 00 a10 50
Fish scrap, dried	18 50 a20 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 45 a 2 47 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2 45 a 2 50
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 35 a 2 45
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	5 50 a 5 60
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	2 90 a 3 25
The same dried	3 50 a 3 60

WILLIAM L. FERRIS, 15-25 Whitehall street, quotes:

Tankage, 9 and 10 p. c.	15 50 a 16 50
8 and 20 "	14 00 a 15 00
" 7 and 30 "	13 50 a 14 00
" 6 and 35 "	12 00 a 12 50

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Since our advices of the 19th the market for ammonium shows less activity, but prices are well maintained. We quote: Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$15 f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 15, \$17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.60 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.70@ \$1.75 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$1.85 and 10 to \$1.90 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago. Sulphate of ammonia is quoted at \$2.40 f. o. b. works for domestic. Foreign fluctuates from day to day. We quote c. i. f. New York \$2.47 1/2, Baltimore, \$2.42 1/2.

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
1X moulding	15c
1X	14c
1 1/2	13c 1/2
1 1/2	13c
1 1/2	12c
1 1/2	10c
1 1/2	9c
1 1/2	8c
2	7c

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

7 1/2 per cent. Caustic Soda	1.65 to 1.75 for 60 p. c.
7 1/2 " Caustic Soda	1.70 to 1.80 for 60 per cent
60 " Caustic Soda	1.80 per lb.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda	3 1/4 - 3 1/2 cts. lb.
Sal Soda	65 cts. per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	7 1/2 cts. lb.
Talc	1 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	5 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	60 cts. gallon.
" Fools	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	55 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocoon Oil	6 1/2 to 6 1/2 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocoanut Oil	5 1/2 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.
Red Oil	3 1/2 to 4 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Soap Stock	1 ct. lb.
Bosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 250 lbs.

CHICAGO MARKETS.**LARDS.**

Choice prime steam	a 6 1/2
Prime Steam	a 6 1/2
Neutral	a 6 1/2
Compound	a 4 1/2
Market strong	

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	a 6 1/2
Oils	

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	46
" No. 1	35
" No. 2	28
" No. 3	26
Oleo oil, "Extra"	a 7 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure	a 45
" Extra	35
" No. 1	29
Tallow Oil	33

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	
No. 2	a 4 1/2
Edible Tallow	a 3 1/2
Market strong	a 5

GREASES.

Brown	a 2 1/2
Yellow	a 3
White, A.	a 3 1/2
" B.	a 3 1/2
Bone	a 3 1/2
Market strong	

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	21
Crude	20
Butter oil, barrels	27

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.75 Chgo. f.o.b.
Hoof meal, per unit	1.60 "
Concent. tankage, 14 to 18 p. c. per unit	1.60 "
Undground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	18.00 "
Undround tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton	16.50 "
Undround tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	15.00 "
Undround tankage, 7 & 30 p. c. per ton	14.00 "
Undround tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	13.00 "
Market firm	

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$1.90 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Hoofs	\$1.90 to \$21.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$61.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones	\$38.00 "

Thigh Bones	\$92 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average
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MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALE.

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 27, 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.
(New York City.)

Mortgages.

Amb, F., 172 8th Ave.; to J. Stern & Son (Filed May 21). \$636

Gough, Theo., Jr., 301 Bleeker St., to W. R. Hooper (Filed May 23). 450

Moltus, B. & Son, 1855 2d Ave., to A. Rothberg (Filed May 24). 125

Moltus, B. & Son, 128 Suffolk St., to D. Cohen (Filed May 24). 100

Ernst, Val., 485 Brook Ave., to A. Landgrebe (Filed May 24). 50

Frisch, L., 233 Stanton St., to L. Seuda (Filed May 25). 20

Lichti, Julius, 292 Willis Ave., to A. Poetsch (Filed May 26). 400

Rueadi, Ferd., 1783 1st Ave., to E. Bischopberger (Filed May 26). 600

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Rosen, Albert, 201 Myrtle Ave., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R) (Filed May 20). \$110

Davis, Samuel & Max Woldowsky, 173 Kent Ave., to Abraham Silverson (Slaughter House) (Filed May 24). 600

Bender, Louis, 186 Nassau Ave., to A. Nachmann (Filed May 24). 450

Rothschult, Wm., 439 Nostrand Ave., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Filed May 25). 220

Bills of Sale.

Greene, Joseph V., 1607½ Fulton St., to Patrick O'Halloran (Filed May 24). \$350

Koenne, Mary A., 1241 5th Ave., to Philip Stork (Filed May 25). 150

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Gordon, J. H. et al., to Annie Gallagher. \$147

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 27, 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

(New York City.)

Mortgages.

Gillis & Stuart, 271 Greenwich St., to E. R. Biebler (Filed May 20). \$84

Nichols, Anna, 49 Ave. D, to Metropolitan Fixt. Co. (Filed May 20). 55

Cohn, M., 193 Varick St., to C. Birdsall (milk fixt.) (Filed May 20). 115

Sperling & Amper, 44 1st St., to A. Lautman (Filed May 23). 300

Lust & Calla, 640 Columbus, to D. J. Piselli (Filed May 23). 550

Batchelder, Emma C., 42 West 125th St., to Weeks & Parr (caterer) (Filed May 24) (R). 1,400

Roche, A. M., 931 6th Ave.; M. L. Young (Filed May 24). 971

Rudemacher, Caroline, 21 N. Moore St., to P. Aronson (Filed May 24). 600

Lynch, T. F., 344 8th Ave., to S. Pemberton (Filed May 24). 1,100

Heinrich, J. W., 790 2d Ave., to O. Stahl (Filed May 25). 400

Ohmann, Anton, 106 2d Ave., to S. Lesser (Filed May 25). 110

Mote, Kuma, 233 St., Brooklyn, to Duparquet, H. & M. (Filed May 25). 21

Levin, K., 141 East 103d St., to Dumrauf & W. (butter box) (Filed May 25). 30

Paitkofsky, Wm., 262 Broome St., to M. Rosen (Filed May 26). 85

Hacker, Jacob, 178 Rivington St., to D. Kalchhaun (Filed May 26). 140

Hickox, A. H., 1160 East 169th St., to H. R. Holmes (R) (Filed May 26). 250

Lynch, T. F., 339 8th Ave., to S. Pemberton (Filed May 26). 1,100

Radlein, W., 241 11th Ave., to Seeman Bros. (Filed May 26). 450

Bills of Sale.

Brucker, G. G., 1028 1st Ave., to G. Wittmann (Filed May 20). \$545

Clary, James, to J. B. Tyte (Filed May 23). 300

Goldman, L., 158 Christie St., to S.

Brownstein (Filed May 24).	500
Heffnerich, Barbara, 1672 3d Ave., to Jacob Heffnerich (Filed May 25).	264
Lilian, Sol, 20 East 4th St., to C. King (dinner stand) (Filed May 25).	85
Tucot & Dietlin, 249-251 8th Ave., to E. Guerin (Filed May 25).	1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Daneke, D., Lexington & Reid Aves., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R) (Filed May 20)	\$105
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Danke, Henry, 1287 Bushwick Ave., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R) (Filed May 20)	105
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Feldman, Frank, Blake Ave. and Sackman St., to Beckie Giller (Filed May 21).	62
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Moto, Kuma, 233 Sunday St., to Duparquet, H. & M. (R) (Filed May 24 or 25).	22
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McKane, Minnie Sheephead Bay Road to Duparquet, H. & M. (R) (Filed May 24 or 25).	92
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J. Thomson (Filed May 24 or 25).	200
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Weekeser, Geo. L., Eastern Parkway Extension and Bushwick Ave. (Filed May 24 or 25).	245
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Earl & Coffey, 46 New St., N. Y., to Annie Henchy (Filed May 24 or 25).	100
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Luxenberg, Morris, 125 Glenmore Ave., to A. Silverman & Co. (Filed May 24 or 25).	50
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Shinn, Geo. T., Coney Island, to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Filed May 25).	170
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Slater, John J., Graham Meeker Ave., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Filed May 25).	160
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Hanemayer, Hing, and Mayer, Albert W., 130 Liberty St., N. Y., to Albert Southwick (Filed May 26).	500
--	-----

Wang, Louis, and Eisenhorn, May—Hegeleman, M., Albany Ave., to Samuel and Benj. Strauss (Filed May 26).	100
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Bills of Sale.

Fleiger, Adolph, 1933 Broadway, to Theodore Fleiger (Filed May 21).	\$100
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Sherman, Jacob, 95 Moore St.; to Ida Sherman (Filed May 24).	200
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McGrath, Hannah, 964 Pacific St., Mary McGrath (Filed May 26).	25
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Foy, Ellen, 699 5th Ave.; Thos. J. McGarr (Filed May 26).	600
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HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Goodman, M. G., Bayonne, to H. Lipschitz (et cetera).	\$600
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Steer, William, Guttenberg, to Von Ojen & Segelken.	200
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Bills of Sale.

Chatfield, J. H., Hoboken, to J. H. W. Kempen (2 cows, etc.).	\$300
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BUSINESS IN VIEW.

*** Fred Spooner, who ran a butcher route in Longmeadow, Mass., will soon open a market in that place.

*** A pickle factory known as the Empire State Pickling and Vinegar Works will soon be established at Phelps, N. Y.

*** R. H. Parker has completed plans and is inviting bids for a market house at Sixtieth street and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

*** W. E. Stevenson purchased from the Bell heirs a lot in Indianapolis on South Pennsylvania street, 140 feet front by 195 feet deep, as a site for a building to be erected by the Indianapolis Cold Storage Company.

MEAT CONDEMNED.

The Board of Health meat inspectors condemned for the week the following quantities of meat: 4,400 lb beef; 3 calves (195 lb); veal, 150 lb; 22 barrels poultry (4,400 lb); 1 sheep (40 lb).

LOUIE PEALED HARD FOR DINER.

Louis Reinach, of S. & S., will race Mr. Edwards, assistant bookkeeper of the same company, to Rockaway on his bicycle on Sunday. The championship prize in this case is as much to eat as each can stuff. That would be a valuable prize, if the summer girl were allowed to join in, at least at the table. Louis is a terror to "walk sitting down," as the Sandwich Islander calls bicycle riding, and Mr. Edwards will have to step lively with his crank shaft if he doesn't wish to see what a healthy, capacious inside "Louie" carries on his "devil horse."

NEW FIXTURES.

L. Lehman & Co., at Elizabeth, N. J., had Wolf, Sayer & Heller fit them up a new shop throughout. This is the sixth shop fitted up for them by the same firm.

George Dressler had O'Brien put an entire system of overhead tracking, scales and general meat handling fittings in his new market. The shop looks like business.

Phil Specht, at 7 Horatio street, had McLean to put him in a new ice house, and to generally overhaul the other fixtures in his butcher shop.

A handsome display box has been put in the shop of S. Scheuer & Co., at Paterson, N. J., by McLean, who fitted up the shop throughout a short while ago.

D. Heidgerd has had a pretty upright butter refrigerator put in his place at the corner of Moore and Greenwich streets. James McLean did the job.

J. Schenck, Bay Shore, L. I., has had his whole market geared. Besides having a good many alterations made in the place, he has had a great quantity of overhead tracking put in. The place now looks like a meat trolley-puzzle. McLean, who did the above work, also marble-topped all of the benches of the market. It is now up-to-date in every way.

A. P. Knapp is a "big chief Indian" up Saratoga way. He is president of the village of Saratoga. Wm. J. Smith, the "Fixture" man on West 42d street, is just sending him a big 7x14x8 foot butcher box. It looks big enough for a council chamber and a meat box combined. Well, we often heard that Saratogans were addicted to the little game of—but, President Knapp has a superb summer fixture.

J. H. O'Brien, of New Chambers street, has just received back a half-dozen scales rented to the United States Government with which to weigh soldiers and things. They were not painted, and are not the worse for wear. These scales were in charge of Lieutenant Weizel, U. S. Quartermaster, at Camp Black, and every recruit tipped the beam on one or the other of these six weighing machines.

George Richards & Co., of Dover, N. J., have installed in their place one of the most beautiful paneled oak butter boxes to be seen in the State. Wolf, Sayer & Heller did the work, and at the same time put other fixtures in. Mr. Richards is the big Democratic "boss" over that way, and he deserves something pretty for the voting public to hear about when their wives go marketing.

The best equipped single meat market and grocery in New York State is that of Crick Bros., at Niagara Falls. The work is done by Wolf, Sayer & Heller. It is the biggest market in the north. Everything new to the fixture trade in the way of wide-awake designs was put in this place. There were special designs made for the cooler, which is 15 ft. front 10 ft. deep and 13 ft. high. The two sides facing the store are plate glass. The storage capacity of the ice chamber is 10 tons of ice. It has a hanging capacity of 40 beef quarters and 40 head of small stock. No money was spared to make the outfit all such a thing should be.

If France continues to impose unjust restrictions against American meats and products, a revision of feeling in this country will so quickly develop that French exporters to the United States will not know where they are at. Suppose Uncle Sam begins on fake brandy and other liquors?

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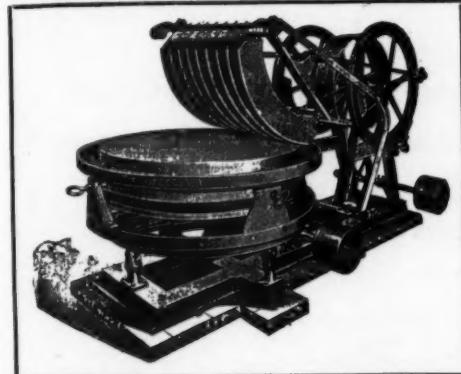
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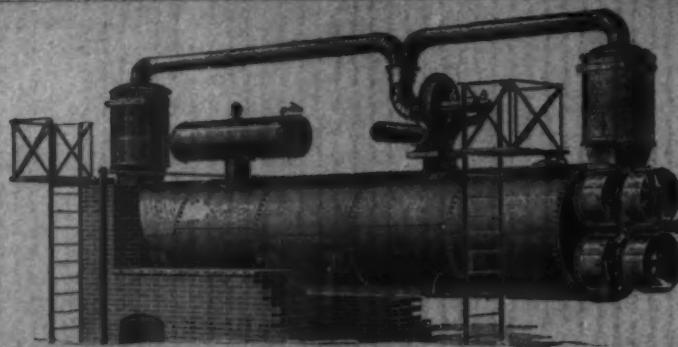
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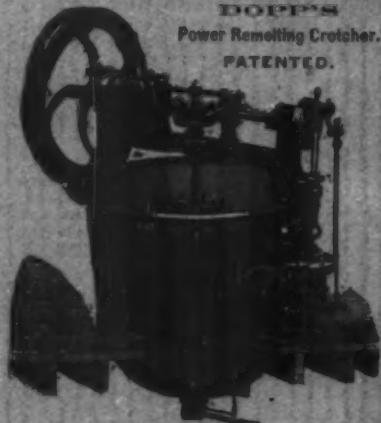
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